DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 024 *2 February 1979*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Asks Constructive NATO Approach to MBFR [30 Jan] BB 1

ALBANIA

ATA Comments on Deng Xiaoping's Visit to U.S. B 1
Briefs: Partisan Brigade Anniversary B 1

BULGARIA

Further Coverage of Gierek-Led Polish Delegation's Visit C 1
Zhivkov's 1 Feb Speech C 1
Gierek Visits Research Institute C 6
Todorov Meets Jaroszewicz C 6
Cultural Cooperation Agreement Signed C 6
Other Agreements Signed C 7
Zhivkov-Gierek Talks C 8
Delegation Departs C 8
Zhivkov Greets Algeria's Chadly on Appointment C 8
Zhivkova Meets Serbia's Culture Secretary C 9
TRUD Interviews Hungarian TU Leader Gaspar [27 Jan] C 9
Briefs: Mladenov in Stara Zagora; Tano Tsolov's Activities Reported C 12

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Deng Xiaoping's Slanders in U.S. Scored [RUDE PRAVO] D 1
U.S. Attempts To Substitute Turkey for Iran [Rusko in Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Jan] D 1
Trade, Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed in Nairobi D 2
Agriculture, Food Minister Interviewed on 1979 Development Plans D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Communique Issued on Cuban Foreign Minister's Visit E 1
Mittag Discusses Scientific Cooperation With Soviets E 1
Politburo To Hold Local Elections 20 May E 2
Politburo Members Attend Dresden Meeting E 2
Hoffmann Addresses Rally E 2
Egon Krenz' Remarks at FDJ Berlin Meeting Reported E 4
Political Consequences Anticipated After Severe Winter [Winters in FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 1 Feb] E 4
Two FRG Citizens Arrested for Transit Violation [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Jan] E 6
Briefs: Party for U.S. Businessmen; Solidarity Gifts for Vietnam E 6

HUNGARY

Results of Carter-Deng Meeting Reported F 1
Lazar Receives Bulgaria's Kiril Zarev F 1
Communique Issued on Bilateral Bulgarian TU Talks F 1
Gyenes-Nujoma Meeting in Angola Reported F 2
Communique on Gyenes-Led Delegation's Visit to Angola Reported F 2
MTI: Iranian Tudeh Party Communique Cited F 2
TARSADALMI SZEMLE Article on Socialist Construction F 3

POLAND

Gierek, Delegation Return From Visit to Bulgaria G 1
Sejm To Convene on 8 February; Agenda Set G 1
PAP Commentary: Deng's U.S. Visit Brings Disappointments G 1
Rakowski Article Assesses FRG Foreign Policy G 2
Briefs: New Wroclaw Voivode; Soviet Tractors G 2

ROMANIA

RCP CC Begins Plenum Chaired by Ceausescu 1 Feb H 1
Agenda Adopted H 1
Bucharest Radio Report H 1
Communique on National Plan Implementation Published H 3
Ceausescu Congratulates New Algerian Party Leader Chadly H 4
More on Foreign Minister Andrei's USSR Visit H 5
Gromyko Hosts Luncheon [SCINTEIA 31 Jan] H 5
Andrei's Activities Reported H 5
Bucharest Reports U.S.-PRC Agreements Signed in Washington H 6
LUMEA Comments on Latest DPRK Reunification Proposals H 6
Fazekas Meets Bulgarian Counterpart, Protocol Signed H 7
Equitorial Guinean Bank Official Visits H 7
Received by Burtica H 7
Received by Niculescu H 7

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Begins Official Visit to Kuwait I 1
Departs 1 Feb I 1
Officials at Farewell Ceremony I 1
Tito Greets Foreign Leaders I 1
Arrives in Kuwait I 2
Kuwaiti Reportage [cross-reference] I 2
Tito To Visit Republic of Iraq 4-8 Feb I 2
Belgrade Radio in Russian Reports Carter's Message to Tito I 2
Beijing Wallposter Calls for Liu Shaoqi's Rehabilitation I 2
TANJUG Reports U.S.-PRC Agreements Signed in Washington I 3
VJESNIK Discusses Aggression Against Cambodia [Kozul 27 Jan] I 4
TANJUG Cites Hungary's Aczel L'HUMANITE Interview I 5
SAWPY Prepares for Presidency Elections I 5
Ubiparip Chairs Federal Executive Council Meeting I 6
TANJUG Comments on FRG Acquitting 'Anti-Yugoslav Terrorists' I 6
Zagreb Court Finds Three Croatian Terrorists Guilty I 7
Assembly To Discuss Report on Economic Offenses [BORBA 30 Jan] I 8
Briefs: Ambassador to USSR I 8

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ASKS CONSTRUCTIVE NATO APPROACH TO MBFR

AU311815 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jan 79 p 6 AU

[Article by M.A.: "The People Demand Realism From the NATO States in Vienna; On the Eve of the 17th Round of Negotiations on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Arms in Central Europe"]

[Text] At the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, the Warsaw Pact states described the earliest achievement of a decisive turn in the negotiations on halting the arms race and disarmament as the most urgent task of international politics. This approach also determines the socialist states' position at the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, whose 17th round is to begin on 31 January. The proposals of the socialist states of 8 June and 30 November 1978 are still on the Vienna conference table. These proposals involve concessions to the participating Western states on important issues, and have led to a reconcilement of positions on many points. Given the appropriate political will of the Western participants, these proposals make a turning point in the negotiations possible, permitting an initial reduction agreement to be drafted, and thus a gradual ending of the arms race initiated by imperialism. The refusal of the NATO states to give a constructive reply to these proposals has so far prevented possible progress. Broad circles of the European public rightly expect, at long last, constructiveness and an accomodating attitude from the Western States, the more so as even leading Western politicians could not help recognizing the significance of the socialist states' proposals.

Now, what will happen next? The proposals of the socialist states are a constituent part of their worldwide struggle for detente and disarmament. They are a consistent continuation of the policy pursued by the socialist states in Vienna since the beginning of the negotiations; the policy for permanently safeguarding peace and security in Europe as has again been expressed in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states. This policy is in line with the vital interests of the European peoples and of all mankind. "We are ready even for the most drastic disarmament measures if the principle of equal security is complied with during all phases. This was recently stressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. "It is absurd to demand one-sided disarmament steps from the socialist countries while NATO not only does not disarm but actually is stepping up its arming."

The proposals of the socialist states proceed from the premise that in the envisaged reduction area in central Europe, an approximate military balance of strength has developed which is to be brought to an agreed lower level through effective and mutual reductions of the armed forces and arms of each participating state. Thus the compliance with the principles jointly adopted in 1973 by all participating states is insured --the principles of equality, reciprocity and undiminished security of all participating states.

Only tangible, effective reductions, as have been proposed by the socialist states in compliance with the negotiation principles and aims, will guarantee real detente, security and an easing of economic burdens for Europe's peoples. Through their proposals of 8 June 1978 the socialist states have paved the way for this and have again demonstrated their political will for concluding reduction agreements. They rightly demand a constructive approach by the Western negotiating partners to the still unresolved questions.

This concerns the readiness especially of the West European states and Canada to adopt concrete and binding commitments to reduce their armed forces proportional to their numerical strength in central Europe, to concretely fix these national reduction quotas and to implement them in terms of military units and arms. At the same time, binding agreements must be concluded to insure that later on no state can again reach or exceed the original strength of its armed forces. The socialist states have been ready for such commitments and reductions ever since the beginning of the negotiations. The participating Western states, however, reject such a realistic approach. Rather, they insist on absurd demands for several times larger reductions by the socialist countries, and they demand further concessions even on points where the socialist states have already accomodated them. They refuse to make the existing approximate military equilibrium in central Europe the basis for fixing the national reduction quotas, although the discussion that has been going on for 2 years about the official figures exchanged on the armed forces strength of the states in central Europe has proven the existence of this equilibrium. The NATO states have also rejected--without studying it--the proposal of 30 November 1978 not to reinforce the armed forces in the reduction area for the duration of the negotiations.

This position of the participating Western states permits only the conclusion that the adoption of a reduction agreement is to be further delayed so as to keep a free hand for the intensified expansion of the NATO armed forces, and the introduction into central Europe of new means of mass destruction such as the neutron weapon. Clear evidence of this is the adoption and implementation of the long-term program that is aimed at achieving military superiority over the socialist and other countries of the world. In order to justify and disguise this policy to the public, the fairytale of a "threat from the East" is spread.

The interests of peace and security require, however--as is stated in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact participating states--that the NATO states renounce the decisions they have adopted and proceed on the road of disarmament, peace and understanding, and trust.

The socialist states have created the foundation for a first agreement in Vienna. However, progress is possible only if the participating Western states at long last correct their realistic basic positions and take into consideration the security interests of all states, as has been done by the socialist states in their proposals.

These are our expectations regarding a constructive and comprehensive Western reply. The resistance of the opponents of detente and disarmament can be overcome, if all forces that are interested in preserving and strengthening peace actively support these aims and join forces in these activities. The importance of an agreement on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe for peace and for the security of the peoples does not permit us to lose any more time.

ATA COMMENTS ON DENG XIAOPING'S VISIT TO U.S.

LD011224 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

["Carter-Deng Xiaoping meetings Are Conspiratorial Warmongering Meetings"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 1 Feb, ATA--After the pompous receptions extended to Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] in Washington, he had a series of meetings with U.S. President Carter. The news agencies report that three meetings took place within 24 hours, in which it was spoken about the bilateral relations and about various international problems.

Carter and Deng Xiaoping stated that "our discussions have been frank and honest, cordial, harmonious and constructive and which open great political prospects." It is clear that the counterrevolutionary strategy of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese social imperialists was harmonized in these talks. The chieftain of the White House stressed that "we have not entered this new relationship for short-term gains. We have a long-term commitment to a world community of diverse nations. We believe that a strong and secure China will play a cooperative part in that community." On his part, the Chinese emissary stated that "both the Chinese and U.S. Governments viewed their bilateral relations in the context of the overall international situation and with a long term strategic perspective. This was the reason why the two sides easily reached agreement on normalization."

On the one hand, these statements clearly speak of the targets of the Chinese leadership to transform China into an imperialist superpower through the economic and military aid of U.S. imperialism and the World One [as received] and, on the other, the interest of U. S. imperialism in China's policy, in which it sees a major support of its strategy of maintaining on foot capitalism and imperialism, of consolidating neocolonialism, of stamping out the revolution and of strangling socialism.

In their meetings Carter and Deng Xiaoping hatched up new warmongering plots against the peoples of the world, their freedom and independence. They also did not hesitate to speak about a conformity of interests in various zones of the world. The U.S. President said that "the United States of America has major interests in the Asian and in Pacific regions. We expect that normalization of relations between our two countries will help to produce an atmosphere in this direction." It is clear that China's strategy constitutes an important aid to the hegemonic aims of U.S. imperialism. These are the reasons that the U.S. imperialists flatter Deng Xiaoping and the Chinese revisionist leader. The Carter-Deng Xiaoping conspiratorial talks have picketed the further deepening of the counterrevolutionary collaboration of U.S. imperialists with the Chinese social imperialists on the black road of hegemonism, war and aggression.

BRIEFS

PARTISAN BRIGADE ANNIVERSARY--A meeting was organized in Permet on 28 January to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Sixth Assault Partisan Brigade. Attending were former partisans, relatives of martyrs, workers and students. Also present were Hekuran Isai, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary; Qemal Bregasi, first secretary of the Permet District party committee; Duro Kopo, chairman of the Executive Committee of the district people's council; and others. Duro Kopo presided over the meeting. Comrade Hekuran Isai then greeted the gathering on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front and the beloved leader of the party and people Enver Hoxha. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Jan 79 AU]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF GIEREK-LED POLISH DELEGATION'S VISIT

Zhivkov's 1 Feb Speech

AU011935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, delivered at a Bulgarian-Polish friendship meeting at the Universiade Hall in Sofia on 1 February 1979--live]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, the Bulgarian people have always welcomed with open heart the envoys of the PZPR and of the Polish people. Today, the working people of socialist Sofia are welcoming with open heart the party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary. [applause] It is difficult to find the right words when one has to greet [words indistinct] and it is enough only to say welcome!

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian communists and of all Bulgarians, I wish to say to our Polish brothers: Welcome to the Bulgarian home, welcome our dear guests in the new year of 1979, the year of the 35th jubilee of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria! [applause]

It is not necessary [words indistinct] when the delegation of the Polish People's Republic is led by the great leader of the party of the Polish communists, the loyal son and great patriot of socialist Poland, the eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement and our personal friend and (?brother) Edward Gierek. We are also glad to greet Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and all members of the party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic. [applause]

It is useless, comrades, to touch on the history of our relations during the centuries. This is known. These relations between two fraternal peoples and the friendship between them has always been unshakable because in this friendship has been inserted the shining brilliance of their greatest sons. As far as the unity and cohesion of the Bulgarian and Polish communists, of the Bulgarian and Polish workers class and of the Bulgarian and Polish peoples during the years of the struggle against fascism and capitalism is concerned, they have again strongly consolidated the fraternity and [word indistinct] bequeathed from the past.

There are hundreds of witnesses in this hall who know the days of September 1939. We painfully and angrily witnessed the invasions of the Nazi barbarians into Poland. Your land is also our land, your sufferings also were our sufferings, your dignity is also our dignity! [applause].

The BCP expressed at that time the feelings of all Bulgarians who were together with the Polish people in their unequal struggle. Also at that time, there was no force that could shake their faith that Poland would not fall to its knees before the aggressor, that Poland would not perish and that Poland would recover itself from the (?developments) as a renovated, even stronger, even more happy and invincible state. [applause] We have always believed that Poland would achieve what it actually has already achieved today--a free, socialist country respected by all near and distant peoples.

[Words indistinct] socialism and will not allow to be entered by guests who have not been invited and are not desired. (?In our home) one can enter only through words of peace and friendship. This is because we do everything possible in the name of the well-being of man, because in this home our children and grandchildren are growing and becoming stronger, because the young generation of Bulgaria is growing and becoming stronger. [applause].

Comrades, I want to tell our Polish guests with satisfaction that (?thanks) to their BCP the Bulgarian people also have achieved great successes in all spheres of life. They spare no efforts or deeds to build a developed socialist society and are fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress. We only recently bid goodby to 1978, the year marking the centenary of Bulgaria's liberation from (the Ottoman) yoke. In 1978 we also held the national party conference which outlined further measures for perfecting the socialist organization of labor and the management of the planned economy.

The socialist competition campaign for fulfilling and overfulfilling the plans and for the socioeconomic development of the country in 1979-1980 continues to develop. The friendship and unity of action between the communists and united agrarians as well as the moral unity of the people in building a developed socialist society has acquired further dimensions.

The millions of working people in Bulgaria are well aware of the fact that a material prosperity and cultural enrichment of their life are only dependent on our own efforts to achieve high quality and efficiency of labor in all spheres of the economic and sociopolitical life. We are marching forward because we are clearly aware of the objective and subjective difficulties, the unsolved problems and about everything that we still lack. We can assure you, dear Polish friends, that we will spare no efforts and energy in order to make Bulgaria become more prosperous, a mother of her children and a sister of her sisters in the world socialist family. [applause]

Comrades, during the past decade the heroic Polish people have achieved great successes in building socialism. The economic might of the country increased in rapid rates of development. The progress of science and technology continued. The material and social conditions of life of the working people improved. The Polish socialist culture, so rich in its content and forms, which enjoys great popularity throughout the world, is flourishing. The Polish People's Republic today is one of the 10 most advanced industrial countries in the world. This remarkable fact is a result of the peaceful creative labor, of the Polish class' talent and of the socialist consciousness of the Polish people led by the PZPR.

The Polish land is like a huge construction site--the Polish people are fulfilling the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Congress and of the PZPR national conference with honor. The working people are enthusiastically building up their motherland and are building Poland according to your (?plans), Comrade Gierek, so that it can become a Poland of their dreams. [applause] There is no doubt that the future Poland, a prosperous and a communist Poland, will surpass the boldest dreams of all past generations of fighters and [word indistinct].

We Bulgarians sincerely enjoy all of your successes, dear guests and comrades. We enjoy the high prestige of your country in the world. The Polish scientific genius Copernicus once shattered the world of the scholastic Middle Ages and said in a poetic language that "[word indistinct] the sun and moved the earth." The people of Copernicus have sent a worthy son of theirs into the universe as a cosmonaut. The creative genius of socialist Poland has reached the stars. Your Bulgarian brothers admire you and are proud of you. [applause] We want to tell our guests as well as the Bulgarian citizens that the time is coming when a worthy son of the Bulgarian people will join this illustrious family of their brothers. [applause]

Dear guests and friends, our friendship and cooperation, the friendship between the Bulgarian and the Polish peoples, today are built on the tested and steady principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the basis of the allied treaty between Bulgaria and Poland, the (?anniversary) of which we marked in 1978.

We are united by common great goals and are marching along a united road toward socialism, toward further developing and strengthening of the friendship with the Soviet Union and its Leninist communist party, with the fraternal countries and parties of the socialist community, with the mighty army of communists and of all revolutionary forces in the world. [applause] (?The peaceful cooperation) between our two countries has become the main factor for their further progress. Bulgaria and Poland [words indistinct] and this substantially changes its structure. We are already entering a new stage of cooperation, of an even deeper specialization and production-sharing in the sphere of material production. Thus we are substantially contributing to the materialization of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration of the CEMA member-countries. We are further successfully marching toward even more completely drawing closer together at a worldwide level. Our Marixst-Leninist parties and their [word indistinct] central committees are the inspirers and organizers of Bulgarian-Polish friendship and of its infusion with meaning and content. [applause] Our unity and fraternity is the unshakable basis of our (?socialist) [words indistinct] of the comprehensive relations between our two peoples and between our two socialist countries.

I am particularly pleased to note here the favorable role and contribution of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union led by Comrade Petur Tanchev, secretary of the union, and of the Polish United Peasants' Party, led by Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Supreme Committee and member of the Polish party-state delegation, toward strengthening and deepening the friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic [applause]

Comrades, we are living and working under a particularly complicated situation in the world. (?A collective) analysis of the present international situation and of the trends toward a peaceful development [words indistinct] of the 1978 November Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact member-countries Political Consultative Committee. The declaration which was unanimously adopted was of particularly important political significance. This is a joint program for struggle of the fraternal countries at the present stage of development, for disarmament, peace and security. While proceeding from the principle of equal security, a principle which is the only one today that can be used as a base for all further talks, they again proposed realistic ways for achieving a turning point in disarmament, for deepening the process of detente and for saving the world from a nuclear disaster.

Mankind is dutybound to enter into the 21st century in conditions of lasting peace and of broad international cooperation. This is the appropriate form of peace as proposed by the Moscow conference. This truly is a great and historic task. [applause]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, in united ranks with the fraternal socialist countries, is steadily determined to follow this policy and will also continue to realistically contribute to its materialization. Unfortunately, however, the most reactionary imperialist and militarist circles are not inclined to accept the process of detente, its strengthening and deepening. Artificial barriers are more and more recently being built along the path toward resolving the cardinal problem of the present time--to bridle the arms race. They try to return the world to the times of the cold war and are spreading the idea of an alleged Soviet threat. The NATO member-countries have officially stated their decision to increase their military budgets.

We, however, wish to sincerely believe that realism and common sense will prevail in the policy of all Western countries and of their governments and that the present historic possibilities to advance the world toward disarmament and military detente, toward lasting peace and security will not be missed. We deeply believe that all countries participating in the CSCE in Helsinki must follow the spirit of Helsinki and must be guided in practice by the stipulations agreed to. They also must strictly apply the Final Act.

We hope that at the 1980 Madrid conference further and more significant successes in strengthening peace, security and cooperation will be achieved. This is required by the true national interests of each individual country and of each people and is of interest to all mankind.

The Middle East conflict which for years has been a hotbed of dangerous military tension also arouses concern. Our stand on supporting the just struggle of the Arab peoples is known. We condemn the Israeli aggressive actions and all the attempts for separatist deals like the Camp David deal, which is treachery against the national interests of the Arab peoples and can more dangerously increase the tension in this area of the world.

We also have a firm and united stand against the intrigues of international reaction in a number of newly liberated countries in Africa and Asia connected with the maintenance and return of the colonial-fascist regimes.

We greet and support the struggle for social reforms in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, the PDRY and Afghanistan. The peoples of these countries have chosen to orient themselves along the only true road toward building socialism. [applause]

History again confirms that the peoples who have achieved their national and social freedom actually find in socialism the ideal of their ideological-political, cultural and material upsurge, of their closest unity with the countries of real socialism and with all revolutionary forces in the world.

We greet and support the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. Their struggle is a struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. This is a struggle for freedom and independence, for equality and for social progress. This is a just struggle that will be crowned with victory. [applause]

We greet the victory of the Kampuchean people which toppled the hateful antihuman regime that took the life of millions of innocent people and we also express our solidarity with the struggle of the United Front for National Salvation and of the People's Revolutionary Council for building a free, independent and democratic Kampuchea that has undertaken the path toward socialism. [applause]

The more extensive drawing together between imperialism and Maoism creates a particularly great danger for detente and peace and also creates a more intensive rapprochement between them regarding the practical coordination of the activities between imperialism and Maoism. The hegemonic course of the present Beijing's leadership is directed toward uniting all anti-Soviet and antisocialist forces in the world. The Maoists are becoming a striking power of world reaction, openly propagating war and the annihilation of mankind. They openly sow intrigues and carry out provocations against peace in various areas in the world. China carries out particularly crude pressure, blackmail and military provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We express from this rostrum our solidarity with and support for the fraternal Vietnamese people, a people of heroes, fighters and toilers. [applause]

We are dutybound to be vigilant in the name of peace and we are primarily dutybound to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community as well as of the international communist and workers movement and of all anti-imperialist, democratic and peaceful forces.

The mighty striving of our parties and countries, of the great majority of the fraternal communist and workers parties, for unity and true international cooperation of all the revolutionary movement's detachments in the world was again demonstrated at the 1978 December international conference in Sofia on "the Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress." We are confident that our common achievements in building a developed socialist society, in strengthening the united ranks of the communists and the peoples of the socialist community, of communists and of all revolutionary democratic forces in the world will bring further successes in the struggle of the peoples for a peaceful life, prosperity and happiness and for social progress. [applause]

Dear guests from fraternal Poland, comrades, please allow me to close my speech in the same way as I began it. We are truly happy that the new year of 1979 started with such major events that are so important for us and for our mutual relations.

The very first days of 1979 were unforgettable for each Bulgarian because dearest and most desired guests in Bulgaria were Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Konstantin Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause] We appreciate this visit not only as a further expression of the fraternal and unbreakable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship but also as an event of particular importance for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community (?based) on the bright and permanent principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. [applause]

[Words indistinct] of the new year of 1979 we meet with you, our dear brothers from socialist Poland. [applause] I wish (?again to say) that our talks with our Soviet comrades were held in a spirit of full unanimity of views and of the common will for action; we achieved full unanimity on all issues discussed. [applause]

The present Polish delegation led by Comrade Gierek opens further possibilities for the future development of the comprehensive cooperation between our parties, states and peoples. [applause] We had talks and made a decision with the deep conviction that it will serve not only the interests of the two countries but that we will make a further realistic contribution to confirming the unity of the socialist community, the international communist movement and of all socialist and peaceful forces in the world. [applause]

I take the opportunity to kindly ask our Polish comrades to convey greetings to all Polish communists and to all the fraternal Polish people and express to them wishes for further greater successes. Socialist Bulgaria is proud of its Polish brother, ally and loyal friend. Our people have always responded to loyalty with loyalty. [applause]

May the comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic develop and deepen! [applause]

May our common friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the great Soviet Union and its glorious CPSU and with the peoples and parties of the other socialist countries strengthen and (?develop)!

[Words indistinct] of the world communist and workers movement and to all progressive forces in the struggle for peace and international cooperation.

May peace be victorious!

Long live communism!

Gierek Visits Research Institute

AU011408 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] The visit of the party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Poland in Bulgaria continues. Today Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, visited the Nikola Pushkarov institute of soil research and harvest programming. The guests were cordially greeted by the institute's collective and welcomed by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and food industry, Georgi Yordanov, BCP Sofia city committee first secretary, and other officials.

Associate Professor Lyuben (Plogov) briefed the guests on the problems solved by the scientists and agrarians in Bulgaria while searching for new methods of intensively utilizing the soil.

Todorov Meets Jaroszewicz

AU011754 Sofia BTA in English 1331 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 1 Feb, BTA--The Bulgarian chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov, met his Polish counterpart, Mr Piotr Jaroszewicz here today.

They discussed a number of concrete bilateral economic issues proceeding from the agreements reached at the formal talks held here yesterday between the party and governmental delegations of Bulgaria and Poland headed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Edward Gierek.

Cultural Cooperation Agreement Signed

AU011752 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 1 Feb, BTA--A ten-year cultural and scientific cooperation agreement was signed by the governments of Bulgaria and Poland here today.

The agreement provides for furthering of bilateral cooperation in the spheres of culture, art, science, education, the press, radio, television, cinema, health care, tourism and physical culture.

Under the agreement translations of literature will be increased, more text books will be exchanged, the studies of Polish language in Bulgaria and of Bulgarian language in Poland will be further encouraged.

Contacts between the two countries' academies of sciences are to become brisker. The number of joint researches, too, will rise.

The agreement was signed by Mr Emil Wojtaszek, the Polish minister of foreign affairs, and by Mr Mariy Ivanov, the Bulgarian first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1630 GMT on 1 February adds: "Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Jozef Pinkowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary; Ivan Nedev, Bulgarian ambassador to Warsaw, and Lucjan Motyka, Polish ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the signing ceremony."]

Other Agreements Signed

AU012022 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 1 Feb, BTA--On the eve of the visit to Bulgaria of the Polish party and state delegation, headed by the first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, Mr Edward Gierek, several important documents in the field of mechanical engineering were signed.

The agreement for Bulgaria's specialization in the manufacture of electric and internal-combustion-engine trucks and their delivery to Poland over the 1981-1990 period provides for Bulgaria producing practically all types of electric trucks in the CMEA list, without those with lifting capacities of 1,250 and 2,000 kg, this country being obliged to meet Poland's requirements in this production. At the same time Poland agrees to Bulgaria specializing in the manufacture of 12 types of internal-combustion-engine trucks. At present Bulgaria meets 34 per cent of Poland's requirements in electric trucks, one-quarter of the mechanical handling equipment and one-third of the i.c.e. trucks.

The size of the deliveries of electric and i.c.e. trucks both for the 1981-1985 period and up to 1990 has been specified, and their final amount will be finalized at the coordination of the plans between Bulgaria and Poland and by the signing of long-term trade agreements.

The second important document is the agreement on all-round cooperation in the field of machine tools between Bulgaria and Poland in the 1981-1985 period and up to 1990. This agreement comprehensively solves the questions of cooperation between the two countries in the manufacture of machine tools and instruments, including scientific and technological cooperation with maximal use of Bulgarian and Polish experience, mutual deliveries, specialization and joint ventures. As regards specialization, the agreement incorporates the clauses on which later agreements on specialization in the manufacture of various large machines, such as lathes with digital programme control and other kinds of machine tools, will be signed. The same agreement to a considerable extent solves the delivery of important machines of special design for the heavy engineering works at the town of Radomir. More than 14,000 Bulgarian-made machine tools are in operation in Poland's industry.

The agreement on the automobile industry provides for mutual deliveries of finished and jointly-manufactured products, such as motor-cars, special cars, garage equipment and such jointly-made items as wheel rims, shock-absorbers, for the export by Bulgaria to Poland of axles and other items for trailers and semitrailers, rotary couplings for trailers, ventilation hatchways and doors for buses, plastics parts for motor cars, etc. The long-term programme until 1990 in shipbuilding makes it possible for Bulgaria to export to Poland 38,000-ton bulk cargo ships. For the needs of Bulgaria's shipbuilding will be imported chiefly engines, sets of equipment and compressors. Twenty-four ships built in Bulgaria with a total tonnage of 280,000 tons are sailing under the Polish flag.

It is the endeavour of the two countries for specialized production by the end of 1980 to make up 25 per cents of their mutual trade. It is planned for the mutual deliveries of machinery and equipment to reach 300 million roubles by 1980.

The documents signed in Sofia make it possible for the participation of the Bulgarian mechanical engineering industry in the Polish market in the next few years to increase markedly.

Zhivkov-Gierek Talks

AU011930 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 1 Feb, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman of Bulgaria met here today Mr Edward Gierek, first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, who is visiting this country at the head of a Polish party and government delegation.

The two leaders continued their exchange of views on furthering the unity and the solidarity of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party and on furthering bilateral economic, scientific and technological cooperation. They also discussed topical international issues.

The meeting proceeded in an exceptionally cordial and comradely atmosphere and complete unanimity.

This morning the other members of the Polish delegation met their Bulgarian counterparts.

Mr Stanko Todorov, the Bulgarian chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the Polish Prime Minister Mr Piotr Jaroszewicz.

Mr Peter Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice president of the State Council, met Mr Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Executive Committee of the United Peasants' Party and marshal of the Sejm.

A meeting was held also between Mr Todor Bozhinov, secretary of the CC of the BCP and Mr Jozef Pinkowski, secretary of the CC of the PUWP; and between Mr Andrei Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Mr Longin Cegielski, deputy chairman of the Polish Ministerial Council, who chair the respective parts of the Joint Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee.

Delegation Departs

AU011530 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1505 GMT on 1 February carries a live relay from Sofia Airport of the departure from Bulgaria of the Polish party-state delegation led by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

At 1508 GMT the announcer says that Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Edward Gierek are approaching the plane and are greeted by a guard of honor. A brass band playing a march is heard. Todor Zhivkov and Edward Gierek are said to embrace and following this, Gierek boards the plane.

The live relay from Sofia Airport ends at 1512 GMT.

ZHIVKOV GREETS ALGERIA'S CHADLY ON APPOINTMENT

AU011756 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 1 Feb, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, has sent a telegram to Mr Bendjedid Chadly, secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party in the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, on behalf of all Bulgarian communists and myself, may I extend my most cordial greetings to you on the successful closing of the Fourth Congress of the National Liberation Front Party and on your election as the party secretary general.

The BCP, as well as the entire Bulgarian people, followed with greatest attention the work of the Fourth Congress of the National Liberation Front Party and are deeply convinced that, armed with the congress decisions, the party will manage to guide successfully the building up of the new society in Algeria, in full conformity to the road to socialism chosen by the Algerian people.

Mr Todor Zhivkov wishes Mr Bendjedid Chadly good health and fruitful activity in carrying through the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the National Liberation Front Party to the good of the friendly Algerian people.

The telegram conveys the conviction that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the National Liberation Front, between the Bulgarian and the Algerian peoples, will continue to develop and deepen in the future as well in the interest of the common struggle against imperialism, for peace, national independence and social progress of peoples.

ZHIVKOVA MEETS SERBIA'S CULTURE SECRETARY

AU011755 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 1 Feb, BTA--The chairman of the Committee for Culture, Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, today received the state secretary for culture of the Republic of Serbia, Mr Bozidar Manic, who is on a visit here in connection with the opening of the "Greco-Illyrian Treasures from Yugoslavia" exhibition.

During the conversation stress was laid on the need for the deepening and development of cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The two ministers gave a high appraisal to the importance of spiritual contacts for the nations coming to know each other and better understanding.

Mrs Zhivkova made the guest familiar with the new aspects in the development of Bulgarian culture and art and with the results of the application of the public and state principle in the management of the cultural front.

TRUD INTERVIEWS HUNGARIAN TU LEADER GASPAR

AU010840 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 27 Jan 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[TRUD "representative" Yosif Davidov interview with Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council and WFTU chairman]

[Text] Question: Comrade Gaspar, the Hungarian trade unions have a very high reputation in Bulgaria and the world as well. What is the reason for this and what is the trade unions' place in Hungary's social development?

Answer: A dynamic development is characteristic of socialist society. Therefore, it is only natural that the role and tasks of the trade unions also develop and change. Thus when we speak about the developed socialist society we should very carefully examine the trade unions' new tasks. What do I have in mind?

In Hungary as well as in Bulgaria the leading role belongs to the party. There is no question about that. The party sets the main strategic goals. But the trade unions are not just an executor of this policy. No. They form and construct the policy. This is the new and determining element in our activity.

The party constructs its policy and strategy in accordance with the working people's interests. That is why it seeks the opinion of the trade unions because the trade unions are representatives and defenders (and that is very important) of the working people's interests.

Today the problem of developing production democracy is entirely in the hands of the trade unions. The increased social role and independence of the trade unions has resulted in a situation where today in Hungary there is no economic, social, cultural or other question that can be solved without the participation of the trade unions. This is so on the state, okrug, and plant level.

Question: How is this implemented in practice in the plants?

Answer: Most concretely. For example, a short time ago we defined the rights of the trade union group with a ministerial decree. Most generally, this means that the economic leader must always take into consideration the opinion of the trade union organizer, the man who is familiar with the problems of every worker. All questions related to the separate workers--wages (something about which the trade union organizer was not consulted in the past), awards, vacations and so forth--are determined taking into consideration the trade union organizer's opinion.

To describe this in detail at the plant level one can say the following: There are three sorts of problems--the most important ones are to be solved by the director only with the trade union's agreement; about the second sort of problems the director only consults the trade unions; as far as the third sort is concerned the director only informs the trade unions. We do not want to violate the principle of the unity of leadership. The director has all the rights to make his own decisions--but on a democratic basis. There is another very important factor--the existence of the so-called trade union veto. If the trade unions think a decision does not correspond with the working people's interest, they can veto it.

Question: Comrade Gaspar, how are the Bulgarian-Hungarian trade union relations developing in your opinion?

Answer: The relations between Hungary and Bulgaria in all areas of life are good. This applies also to the trade unions. Our relations are friendly and comradely. It is obvious that development gives both of us new tasks. Therefore, it is necessary to consult with each other from time to time--exactly as we have done during this visit.

Our principles are identical. However, we have differences in their practical implementation. This is natural. And while we have to pay dearly for scientific and technical innovations, we exchange trade union experience freely.

I will give you one concrete example: At present the Bulgarian trade unions are dealing with social security and labor protection. The Hungarian trade unions have a long, very long experience in this area, and we are willing to share it with pleasure. This is so in other areas also. The new tasks require new decisions, which we search for and find together.

Another example: The basic task of the Bulgarian and Hungarian trade unions is a clear and common one: To increase the leading role of the working class in both the political and economic areas. How is this to be achieved? Through social competition? Yes. But this issue looked different 10 years ago. Today formalism is fatal. How can we call for a socialist competition if there are no raw materials, or if there are other objective reasons? We cannot because we would look ridiculous. And these objective reasons are different in different countries. Thus we cannot apply the experience of others right away. We must proceed with caution. Now, for instance, our trade unions face the task of connecting the socialist competition with the complex issue of the socialist attitude toward labor. This is connected both with economic problems, increasing the workers' consciousness and exercising the working people's democratic rights. If the comrades' opinion is identical with ours, there is another issue on which we can exchange experience. In general we have reached an agreement with our Bulgarian colleagues: The doors are open wide for mutual assistance.

Question: In this context the question of cooperation among the socialist countries' trade unions arises. We are currently marking the 30th anniversary of CEMA. Are the trade unions of member-countries capable of facilitating the implementation of the comprehensive program on further developing and perfecting cooperation in strengthening socialist economic integration?

Answer: Of course they can and must: If everybody works better in his own sphere we will not reach a point where the crisis in the West will influence our economies. We must better settle matters between us, satisfy our own interests and mutually help each other. Then we will be completely independent of the Western market. It is good to sell something for dollars, but is it not better to sell for rubles, leva, and forints?

How can the trade unions implement their rights? At the planning stage the trade unions' opinion is to be obtained--and this immediately poses the question: Why plan to export to the West and not to the socialist countries? This can be achieved because the plants are already planning their activity independently, in other words the role of each separate collective and trade union organization is increasing. Thus the trade unions as representatives of the working people will facilitate the implementation of the complex program tasks.

Question: Comrade Gaspar, you were recently elected WFTU chairman, but you have carried out active international trade union activities for decades. Thus you can answer the question as to how the important decisions on strengthening the unity of action, solidarity and unity of the world trade union movement adopted at the 10th world trade union congress in Prague are being implemented?

Answer: Hardly a year has passed since the congress. Now the WFTU is dealing with the concrete implementation of the adopted decisions. The new organization's charter will soon be ready and with it we will seek a better response on the part of the WFTU to the spirit of the present time. We must provide a principled and clear concept of our organization's historic mission. The old charter was worked out when the WFTU was the only international trade union organization. Now there are others. This does not decrease the WFTU's role but, on the contrary, increases it. The task is to provide the world's working people with a correct class orientation.

We are solving this task now on a regional basis--through the already created WFTU bureaus in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Our desire is to establish a WFTU presence in all continents and to give a correct class answer to all questions concerning the working people.

Secondly, we are striving to work for the unity of the trade union movement. The new charter will respond exactly to this task. The WFTU will become a more open--but not a free [svobodna]--organization. The class principle will remain in force.

The third great task is always to render concrete assistance toward solving the concrete problems of daily life. We already are successful at being at those places where the working class needs help.

Question: It is obvious that the WFTU's role in the struggle of the working people and the peoples for peace, democracy, social progress, and independence is increasing in line with the spirit of the present time, as you mentioned. Is that not so?

Answer: This is so. The WFTU's political role has increased substantially. It is very important for every political organization to have clear goals and the WFTU is a class organization, but we must admit and understand that there are other organizations as well that represent the working class. We cannot say that they are not trade union organizations. They are trade union organizations but on other principled bases and we must seek cooperation with them.

There is another thing to which we did not pay proper attention until recently. The trade unions are working in three different situations thoughout the world: The situation is clear in the socialist countries; in the capitalist countries the situation is clear enough, despite the fact that the trade union movement there is not a homogeneous one--there are both class and other organizations; in the third situation are the trade unions of the developing countries. Until recently we could not arm them with appropriate means but now we are working on this matter and I am convinced that we will solve it.

It is not difficult to find a common denominator for the trade union work in the three types of situations. Perhaps this may be the struggle for peace and detente, the struggle against colonialism and racism and for national independence... There is a large group of issues uniting all trade unions. We must only act more energetically. The span of action in this direction is much larger than the organizational frames.

BRIEFS

MLADENOV IN STARA ZAGORA--A session of the Stara Zagora Okrug People's Council was held today. The activity of the okrug people's councils during the past period was discussed. Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, who is a National Assembly deputy elected by the Stara Zagora Okrug, attended the session. Ivan Panayotov, chairman of the Stara Zagora Okrug People's Council, read a report on successes achieved by the okrug during the period under review. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 25 Jan 79 AU]

TANO TSOLOV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 23 January Tano Tsolov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Manfred Flegel, chairman of the state [word indistinct] at the GDR Council of Ministers and deputy premier. Comrade Tano Tsolov briefed the guest on the topical problems solved by the Bulgarian people at the present moment. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU]

DENG XIAOPING'S SLANDERS IN U.S. SCORED

LD021044 Prague CTK in English 0751 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 2 Feb, CETEKA--Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-Ping's] threats and slanderous attacks during his visit to the U.S. deserve resolute condemnation since they are directed against the fundamental goals of human coexistence, the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO writes today.

The daily recalls that during the U.S. stay the Chinese vice premier urged openly the U.S., Japan and Western Europe to set up a joint anti-Soviet front with China. This statement again confirms that the present Chinese leadership is ready to enter into an anti-Soviet alliance with any country and that such an alliance will be directed against the whole socialist community, against all progressive and anti-imperialist forces of the world, the daily states.

The daily further recalls that the Chinese vice premier also tried to prevent the U.S. from concluding a SALT-II agreement and admitted that China might attack Vietnam. It is Beijing's [Peking's] wishful thinking to force Vietnam to the same obedience which the Pol Pot regime practiced in Cambodia.

Similar threats addressed to Vietnam are doomed to failure since the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind stand on the side of Vietnam just as in the past, the daily concludes.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO SUBSTITUTE TURKEY FOR IRAN

AU011735 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Jan 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Rusko Commentary in the column: "A Word on Events": "Washington Is Training a Substitute"]

[Text] When the U.S. paper the Washington POST published an article entitled: A Future Iran?" it was already obvious that the United States would hardly succeed in keeping events, in the country to which the Pentagon had assigned the role of the "policeman of the Middle East," moving in the planned direction. "We are prepared for every alternative," President Carter declared 3 weeks before the forced departure of the shah, when he advised him to stay. A few days later a different message from Washington already stated that perhaps he should leave after all and leave the administration of the country to Prime Minister Bakhtiar. However, it turned out that Ayatollah Khomeyni had a much greater influence on the masses than Washington expected and--although the United States has not yet completely given up the idea of a pro-American coup with the help of the army--American specialists in Iran have begun to liquidate installations used for espionage against the Soviet Union. The detectors, radar and electronic equipment that follow the movement of Soviet aircraft deep within USSR territory were installed along the Iranian border to verify--according to the American press--how the USSR fulfills the SALT agreements.

Using the same "story" Washington now wants to justify the maximum efforts exerted by the United States and its West European allies in NATO to force Turkey to assume the the Iranian "obligations."

There are more than 20 such installations in Turkey that U.S. personnel had to evacuate after the Cypriot crisis of 1974. Until today they have not renewed their activities in their original scope and the NATO strategists would now like not only to restore this network but even to expand it appropriately. The false myth of the so-called Soviet threat is to be one of the trumps with which Washington hopes to "bring Ankara to reason," although Soviet-Turkish relations have improved considerably in the past 5 years (the Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit paid an official visit to the USSR).

Dollars are the second trump. Turkey is living "from hand to mouth" and even that is on credit and the debt has reached almost $13 billion. The foreign trade deficit has already reached $2.2 billion. According to the British magazine the ECONOMIST, one-fifth of the country's manpower is unemployed, the growth rate of the national economy has plunged below 3 percent and inflation has reached 50 percent. The West misuses these developments, for which it is largely responsible, by making each further dollar "injection" contingent on Turkish concessions in the military-strategic sphere. It responds to Ecevit's timid attempts at more independent steps in foreign policy, especially in relations toward the socialist countries, by instigating ulra-rightwing forces that are subverting the country from within and creating an atmosphere of terror and anxiety.

When Iran was under Washington's full control, Turkey was destined to play second fiddle. Now its role is changing. The West's "particular interest" in Turkey is also demonstrated by statements of former General A. Haig, commander in chief of NATO troops in Europe, and by the fact that Turkey was also discussed at the Guadaloupe meeting of representatives of the United States, France, the FRG and Great Britain. The pressure is concentrated and intensive. According to some Turkish papers, Ankara is already getting ready for a new harness and is preparing the final formulations of a new Turkish-American treaty on "co-operation in the sphere of defense." The substitute player on the southeast wing of NATO is joining the game. But what if the anti-American moods are just as marked as in Iran?

TRADE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED IN NAIROBI

LD012230 Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Nairobi, 1 Feb, CETEKA--A Czechoslovak-Kenyan trade agreement which will serve as the basis for the further development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries was signed here today. The agreement, signed by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Kenyan Minister of Trade and Industry Eliud Mwamunga, provides also for closer cooperation in other spheres.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON 1979 DEVELOPMENT PLANS

LD012330 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 1 Feb, CETEKA--Czechoslovak agriculture is to raise in 1979 its gross production by 3.8 per cent, and the gross production of the food industry is to grow by 4.1 per cent as compared with 1978, Czechoslovak Minister of Agriculture and Food Josef Nagr told CETEKA today.

Supplies of the food industry to the home market are to grow by 6.5 per cent. The main attention will be paid to the development of crops production, cattle breeding, and increased supplies of feeds from home production. In the food industry, the quality and assortment of products are to be a priority.

Comprehensive implementation of the grain program will be at the centre of attention in the development of crops production, which is to rise by 6.5 per cent. Grain production is to grow to 11.2 million tonnes and fodders to 14.4 million tonnes. The increment in state purchases, compared with last year, is to be 69,000 tonnes of animals for slaughter, 167 million litres of milk and 89 million eggs.

Increased attention will be given to the intensification of the production of high-quality roughage and protein feeds, progressive technology of their cultivation, harvest, preservation and storage, Minister Nagr said.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD260032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In their communique Oskar Fischer and Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, foreign ministers of the GDR and Cuba, noted that as a result of the implementation of the agreements concluded during the official visits by Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the Republic of Cuba in 1974 and by Dr Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, to the GDR in 1972 and 1977, bilateral relations have achieved a new quality. The two ministers agreed that increasingly extensive cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical spheres contributes in growing measure to the solution of the tasks concerning the building of socialism in both countries.

Turning to the present international situation the two foreign ministers noted "that in their struggle for peace and detente the peoples have, during recent years, achieved positive results and that the tendency toward detente has affected international developments as a whole." At the same time they drew attention to the increasing activities of the forces of imperialism and reaction which are heating up the arms race and are trying to lead the world back to the "cold war."

The communique underlines the important progress, "which has been achieved in the struggle for peace and security, for the assertion of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems in Europe." It is stressed that the strict observance of the treaties concluded between socialist states and the FRG and of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin is an indispensable prerequisite for the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe.

Both sides expressed the view that the movement of the nonalined states represents an important force which makes a positive contribution to the solution of many international problems. The foreign ministers stressed that the sixth summit conference of the movement of nonalined states in Havana in September this year will contribute to the consolidation of their unity and cohesion. The two foreign ministers affirmed that the GDR and Cuba welcome the establishment of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and regard the People's Revolutionary Council as the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea. The two foreign ministers reiterated their fundamental position that a just and durable peace in the Middle East is possible only within the framework of a comprehensive political solution. This must include the return of the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and the assertion of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to the establishment of an independent state of its own.

The two foreign ministers agreed to extend the contractual relations between their states. Isidoro Malmierca invited Oskar Fischer for an official friendship visit to the Republic of Cuba. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

MITTAG DISCUSSES SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH SOVIETS

LD020344 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The further deepening of scientific-technical cooperation was discussed today by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, with Kovalev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. The talk which was also attended by Kochevykh, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, essentially dealt with drafting the long-term joint program of specialization and cooperation.

POLITBURO TO HOLD LOCAL ELECTIONS 20 MAY

LD011916 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1634 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR State Council has decided, in accordance with Article 72 of the GDR Constitution and the electoral law, to hold elections to the kreis assemblies [kreistage], municipal assemblies [stadtbezirks-versammlungen] and parish assemblies [gemeindevertretungen] in 1979. At the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo 20 May 1979 has been fixed as election day.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND DRESDEN MEETING

LD011952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1427 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dresden--At a festive meeting in Dresden today, tribute was paid to the 20 years of meritorious work of the GDR Friedrich Engels Military Academy. Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann conveyed greetings and congratulations from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, and chairman of the National Defense Council. Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, handed the academy the Karl Marx Order--the GDR's highest award.

The festive meeting was attended by members and candidate members of the SED Politburo Werner Felfe, Alfred Neumann and Gerhard Schuerer. Also present were members of the National Defense Council and members of the GDR Council of Ministers Col Gen Friedrich Dickel and Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, as well as Deputy Defense Ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Lt Gen Fritz Streletz, and Col Gen Horst Stechbarth.

Hoffmann Addresses Rally

LD011954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1427 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dresden--GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann paid tribute to the 20 years of work by the Friedrich Engels Military Academy at a festive rally in its honor today. "The military academy's jubilee takes place during the 30th year of the existence of our socialist state of workers and peasants," the minister said. "Part of its results are the successes achieved in the military protection of the revolutionary achievements."

Hoffmann said that at no time had the imperialists given up their aim of destroying the revolutionary power of the working class and the socialist work of construction. They had repeatedly brought about a dangerous situation for the peace and security of peoples. If, so far, it has been possible to thwart the plans of the imperialist aggressors and to safeguard peace for the peoples of Europe, then this was thanks to the strength and influence of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, and also thanks to their military might.

"The National People's Army solves its tasks in the unbreakable class and arms brotherhood with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies," the minister continued. He expressed his thanks for the fraternal support given by the Soviet Army in the qualification, joint training and mastery of modern technological arms. "The Soviet Union is the most important bastion of peace and socialism in the world. In the struggle for peace and progress, against imperialist war, fascism and colonialism, it has earned inestimable merit. This was newly confirmed at the recent Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The Moscow declaration contains a constructive program to end the arms race and realistic steps toward general and total disarmament. At the same time the Political Consultative Committee pointed out that the main imperialist powers were not only continuing the arms race, but even stepping up its pace and extent, as envisaged in the long-term NATO program for the nineties.

It was the aim of the NATO bloc's all-round strategic planning to attain military supremacy over the socialist states and the other countries of the world, and to use the NATO armies increasingly in the future as an instrument of imperialist power politics. The Moscow declaration drew emphatic attention to the fact that the continuation of the process of detente was threatened by serious dangers, and that from imperialist arming emanated the main danger to peace and international security, to the independence of the peoples, and to economic and social development. The minister drew attention to the recent decisions of the NATO meetings, according to which new weapons of mass destruction are to be introduced into the European NATO units.

"We cannot also overlook the fact that NATO is inclined toward gaining or maintaining imperialist spheres of influence outside its territorial sphere by military means. This worldwide strategy encompasses especially the Near and Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia and the oceans of the world, besides Europe and America."

The GDR defense minister continued: "Following the hypocritical technique of 'stop thief' the imperialists invented 'threats' by the Soviet Union or other socialist states in these regions which they must actively ward off. This includes the myth about thousands of soldiers of the National People's Army who are allegedly serving in Angola or in other African countries against pro-Western movements. Besides this, leading imperialist circles support the anti-Soviet and hegemonistic activities of the present Beijing [Peking] leaders, including the supply of the most modern weapons systems. NATO's exacerbation of the international class struggle and its aggressive endeavors demand the corresponding strengthening of the defensive power of the Warsaw Pact states and their armed forces.

"The socialist countries cannot permit a change to take place in the balance of power to their detriment. From this stems the incomparably great political importance ascribed today to the combat-readiness of the socialist armed forces," he said.

The minister continued by saying that the GDR had always considered the specific requirements of the socialist defense of the country as tasks which could only then be implemented with great reliability if the increasing endeavors of the forces from all social spheres are directed toward this. The economic, political and moral potentials of socialism must also be effectively utilized in the interest of stable security.

"The potentials of our republic will, in the coming years, further develop to an important degree. We shall also in future make them effective for the country's defense, especially for the fighting strength and combat-readiness of our armed forces."

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann said in conclusion: "We shall also in the future always insure that the defensive power of our republic is at a level demanded by the safeguarding of the socialist work of construction. By the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries we will fulfill our obligation in the interests of peace."

Present at the festive ceremony were Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Main Administration; and Army Gen Ivan Shavorov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the National People's Army. Other guests included delegations from military academies of the fraternal armies with Army Gen Yevodkiy Maltsev of the USSR, Gen Jozef Kaminski of Poland, and Maj Gen Milan Karas of Czechoslovakia. In a resolution addressed to the SED Central Committee the members of the military academy vowed to intensify their efforts to enhance the fighting power and combat-readiness of the National People's Army and the GDR's other armed organs.

This morning, the members of the party and state leadership had inspected the training facilities of the military academy and watched training exercises. At present, officers are studying in 11 training schedules (profiles) at the academy. They are linked by close cooperation with 14 academies of the Soviet Army. The visit of the party and state leadership ended with a reception given by GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann in Dresden Town Hall in the afternoon.

EGON KRENZ' REMARKS AT FDJ BERLIN MEETING REPORTED

LD020336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1834 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In the GDR every boy and girl has the right and duty to take up a trade. This was stressed by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ, at a meeting of the FDJ in Berlin today. At the meeting, which was held at the Bergmann Borsig works where the "day of the young Hennecke activist" on 1 February 1949 marked the start of the first vocational training competition, vocational training in the GDR was discussed by over 600 apprentices, teachers and youth and trade union officials. They reviewed the achievements of over 500,000 apprentices since the Ninth SED Congress in 1976, as well as the results of the FDJ drive "GDR-30" and of the vocational training competition of the young people. The meeting was also part of the preparation for the national youth festival.

In his concluding address Egon Krenz stressed that society needed and expected devotion to duty and proposals from apprentices. The FDJ paid special attention to vocational training so that as many apprentices as possible should achieve skilled workers status at the end of their training. It is a sound tradition that apprentices are made to play their part in the fulfillment of work plans and socialist competition. The young working people had notable achievements to their credit as innovators and in the "fair of tomorrows masters" movement. Krenz also demanded that the FDJ should foster an attitude and traits of character among the apprentices in order to make them cooperate consciously as youth skilled workers in fashioning their socialist society and communist future.

POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES ANTICIPATED AFTER SEVERE WINTER

DW011005 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 1 Feb 79 p 1 DW

[Peter Jochen Winters article]

[Text] A winter which is not unusually severe for central European conditions has pushed the GDR, which boasts to be one of the ten strongest industrial nations of the world, to the brink of disaster. [paragraph continues]

Did the planning bureaucrats in East Berlin forget to include the winter into the plans, or were they unable to include it because the GDR national economy, which is under the greatest performance pressure already at normal times, just does not have any reserves left for overcoming adverse weather conditions without suffering serious setbacks? The sudden severe winter has exposed the structural shortcomings of the GDR's economic system. The wheels came to a standstill at times or even for good. The plans which are law over there got mixed up. It will take most of this year until all damage and losses will be repaired and everything will proceed again "according to plan." In the 30th year of the GDR's existence this certainly is no advertisement for the alleged superiority of socialism.

The people of the GDR, the diligent "working people", must now suffer for what has been caused by the inadequacies of socialist planned economy rather than by the weather. "Voluntary" commitments for more extra work performance have become daily routine again. Bands of party functionaries swarmed out to persuade the people to do such additional work. But it becomes more and more difficult for them, because the people are fed up with making up time and again for what has been spoiled by a sluggish political and planning bureaucracy which is wearing ideological blinders and often is inept. Small wonder that the party agitators have received instructions from the top not to force the "working people" too strenuously if they want to induce them to perform additional work "voluntarily."

The feelings of the people are constantly edgy. Justly they hold the party and not "general winter" responsible for bottlenecks in the supply and for other difficulties. The gap between the party and the people has widened and distrust has increased. Rumors about a possible closure of the Intershop stores for GDR citizens--a step which the regime can indeed afford less now than it could have afforded a year ago--and anxieties that considerable price hikes may be effected in the GDR as in other East bloc states, do not contribute toward making the GDR people more receptive to party demands. The party leadership is aware of that, just as it knows that it cannot deal with the people now as it did in the fifties or sixties.

It does not mean though that political opposition exists in the GDR or that there are organized groups of dissidents. The opposition of medium and high-level functionaries pointed out a year ago by a Hamburg weekly magazine exists as little as a group of dissidents of Polish or Czechoslovak pattern. The confused book of the maverick Bahro did not become the theoretical basis for a leftist opposition against the bureaucratic SED. So the SED must not be afraid of open resistence or organized opposition. Also it must not fear increasing withdrawal of the individual into private life--as long as it can guarantee growth through moderate welfare. More and more difficulties are created by the growing self-confidence of the citizens and their growing civil courage that creates more insecurity of local party functionaries and local organs of the state power. Their wrong reactions can easily touch off explosions.

Today citizens no longer appear humbly begging public authorities, they appear demanding. If they have been turned down, they do not go home quietly. Rather, they complain to higher authorities and do not yield. A mentality making unpolitical citizens in the Federal Republic join citizens' initiatives pursuing a certain aim, also can be felt in the GDR. There are no citizens initiatives there--if they are not staged by the SED; in such a case there are none.

But preparedness to show it to the authorities without accepting everything at face value and to engage in something--that preparedness is growing over there too.

Honecker himself introduced that development. He encouraged the population to frankly state justified complaints, to criticize wrong decisions of local organs, and to make suggestions themselves. He increased the individual's possibility of making suggestions to authorities, legally committing authorities to examine carefully the citizens' demands and answer suggestions within a prescribed period of time. Honecker himself has repeatedly urged banning arrogance, heartlessness, and deafness vis-a-vis citizens' demands from party and state authorities. The result you can observe is disappearing fear of the citizens and increasing helplessness of small and medium-ranking functionaries feeling abandoned from above, as well as growing unrest among the firmly tutored youth. Something is brewing here which can have far-reaching political consequences, particularly if economic difficulties will grow in the GDR.

TWO FRG CITIZENS ARRESTED FOR TRANSIT VIOLATION

AU311845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the night of 27 January 1979 GDR security organs arrested two agents of the secret service-controlled criminal Mierendorff gang, GDR citizens Lothar Spohn and Edgar Lang, at the Staaken GDR border crossing point. Another misuse of the transit agreement was thus prevented. The agents had participated in gang-type organized subversive actions on the transit routes.

Investigative proceedings were launched and warrants of arrest issued. The cars used for the crime--a "BMW" with official registration number ES-UU 166, and an "Opel-Kadett" with official registration number ES-JD 235--have been impounded.

BRIEFS

PARTY FOR U.S. BUSINESSMEN--On 23 January 140 representatives of industry, the economy and banks in the United States attended a cocktail party given by Serner Lange, trade counselor at the GDR Embassy in Washington. In the presence of GDR Ambassador Dr Horst Grunert, Trade Counselor Lange pointed out the significance of the Leipzig Fair for the international business community and stressed the role of the fair in developing trade relations between the GDR and the United States. A film on the Leipzig international trade center elicited the interest of the American businessmen. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

SOLIDARITY GIFTS FOR VIETNAM--Craftsmen and tradesmen of Erfurt Bezirk donated more than half a million marks for solidarity in 1978. This is twice as much as 2 years ago. The money is intended for the financing of workshops destined for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The first measuring instruments workshop is now being assembled in Erfurt Bezirk for the fraternal socialist country. The craftsmen are being assisted by specialists from the Karl-Marx-Stadt tool works because the magnetization devices, power supply and other installations must be insulated for tropical service. The workshop in which up to 60 Vietnamese working people will be able to work, is being readied for shipment this year. In the past 6 years 42 craftsmen of the Bezirk helped to erect workshops in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

RESULTS OF CARTER-DENG MEETING REPORTED

LD011222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Official Chinese-U.S. negotiations have ended in Washington. Our correspondent Istvan Kulcsar reports:

[Kulcsar--begin recording] President Carter and Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] have signed a scientific-technological and cultural agreement. The United States is to deliver a particle accelerator to China for scientific purposes, is to manufacture and launch a satellite for China--worth $500 million and capable of television transmissions [word indistinct]--and construct a land-based station with which the Chinese will be able to receive pictures from a U.S. mapping satellite. According to specialists, the latter could also be utilized for military purposes. Speaking about U.S.-Chinese relations, Carter said the following after yesterday's negotiations:

[Carter] The United States is obviously not anxious about the same security problems as is China, and China is not party to our obligations. However, the existence of a strong and secure China, which participates in international affairs constructively, is in our interests, and a globally obligated, reliable and strong America is obviously in China's interests as well.

[Kulcsar] In his television interview yesterday, Deng reiterated Beijing's [Peking] vision that the United States, China, Western Europe and Japan should collaborate against the Soviet Union. He went on to allege that, although he does not see the sense of SALT-II, he does not wish to undermine it. Answering a question, he did not exclude the possibility of a Chinese military attack against Vietnam. The Chinese vice premier begins a 5-day tour of the United States today. [end recording]

LAZAR RECEIVES BULGARIA'S KIRIL ZAREV

LD011202 Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 1 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received Thursday Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and head of the Bulgarian State Planning Commission, in Budapest. Hungarian Vice-Premier Istvan Huszar, chairman of the Hungarian Planning Bureau, also participated at the talks marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Also present was Vladimir Videnov, Bulgarian ambassador to Budapest.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BILATERAL BULGARIAN TV TALKS

LD252338 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 25, (MTI)--MTI reports from Sofia: The talks of the Secretary General Sandor Gaspar-led Hungarian Trade Union delegation ended Thursday in Sofia. The joint communique issued about the talks stresses, among other things: "International detente and the consistent peace policy of the socialist countries, and that of the Soviet Union in the first place, have created favourable conditions to the expansion of cooperation between the different trends of the international trade union movement. Both sides underlined the importance of the 9th World Trade Union Congress held in April last year, and of the resolutions adopted there. These have opened a new chapter in the struggle the international trade union and workers movement carries on for the unity of action among the trade unions and workers of the world, against capitalist exploitation by the monopolies, for strengthening international workers solidarity, for freedom, democracy and social progress." On behalf of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions Sandor Gaspar invited a delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions to pay a visit to Hungary.

GYENES-NUJOMA MEETING IN ANGOLA REPORTED

LD261232 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, who is staying in Angola at the head of a Hungarian party delegation, met on Thursday Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), with whom he carried on a discussion on the situation of the Namibian people's national liberation struggle and on other issues.

COMMUNIQUE ON GYENES-LED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ANGOLA REPORTED

LD261228 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI)--A communique (?has been issued in) Luanda on the visit paid to the Angolan People's Republic between January 20-25 by a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. The delegation, which is headed by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, has been invited by the MPLA-Labour Party Central Committee.

The delegation was received by Lucio Lara, general secretary of the MPLA-Labour Party. It had talks with Afonso Van-Dunem, secretary of the MPLA-Labour Party Central Committee, visited county Kwanza-Norte and saw several industrial and agricultural establishments.

The communique notes that at the discussions, conducted in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, the representatives of the two parties informed each other about their parties' activities, as well as about the achievements attained in the socialist building work of their countries. A review was made of current issues of the international situation, with special regard to the situation in Africa's southern part.

Support and solidarity was declared for the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and of the South African Republic in their fights waged for national independence, social progress and against apartheid.

The Hungarian delegation, points out the communique, confirmed the solidarity of the Hungarian people and of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party with the Angolan people and the MPLA-Labour Party in their struggle waged for defending independence fought in a long, armed national liberation fighting, for restoring and developing the national economy as well as for social, cultural and social welfare progress. It condemned the aggressive actions and threatening attitude shown by international imperialism, by South Africa's racial persecuting regime and by the reactionary forces by which they intend to disturb the Angolan people's peaceful life and building work.

The representatives of the two parties discussed issues connected with developing further the friendly relations between the two parties and two countries and reaffirmed readiness to broaden cooperation. Andras Gyenes and Afonso Van-Dunem signed the inter-party cooperation agreement for 1979-1980 between the HSWP and the MPLA-Labour Party. The HSWP delegation left Luanda for the People's Republic of Congo on Thursday evening.

MTI: IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY COMMUNIQUE CITED

LD261652 Budapest MTI in English to Europe 1200 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Communist Party of Iran has called for the unity of all groups of the opposition movement in Iran. In a communique issued in Paris yesterday the Communist Party of Iran has condemned those religious forces which have hampered the activity of other democratic groups. Meanwhile the communists in Iran have criticized those leftwing groups that have applied extremist methods.

TARSADALMI SZEMLE ARTICLE ON SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

LD162150 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 16 (MTI)--"The situation of the international communist movement is on the whole marked today by an upswing. The transformation of the world, the transition from capitalism to socialism, has become a practical issue in a historical meaning. It is a task of the revolutionary forces to seek and find the right answer to the given situation at the same time, under different conditions. In this space of time a vigorous debate is unfolding about two issues: Firstly, how strongly do the so far accumulated historical experiences hold and secondly what is the way to use and further develop the revolutionary theoretical inheritance in a creative manner, in the interest of realizing socialism. Such questions were also analysed at the theoretic conference held in Sofia at the middle of December, 1978, by discussing the subject entitled 'Building of Socialism and Communism and World Developments.' These lines are from a [word indistinct] candidate of science, Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee has published under the headline "Marxism-Leninism and Socialism" in the January issue of TARSADALMI SZEMLE.

Further on the author states: "The revolutionary ideology of the working class is general, but during its application the party must always take far reachingly into consideration the given country's historically developed national features and cannot disregard the nation's intellectual values, progressive traditions and present situation....So the application is a certain preserver of the national interests and a continuer of the people's progressive historic traditions." It then adds: "Nationalist spirit, the raising of national values to absolute prevalence, are wasting (?away) the revolutionary character of the policy, hinders the consideration of the general laws and leads to serious mistakes. In this respect very much depends on taking care that the workers' movement of the given country should not confront its own revolutionary practice with that of other states, but should fight to maintain its rights in the face of the home bourgeoisie.

In this context Janos Berecz explains: "Every communist party has plenty of experiences suitable either to be employed generally or particularly, with [words indistinct]. It follows the approach to all the experience of every party must be taken with an adequate measure of seriousness and an attitude of comradely responsibility. It is obvious that the practice of no party can be made obligatory for any other party to employ it. The parties are fully equal and independent also in making use of the experiences. At the same time it is desirable to find a way for summing up the most general lessons.

"The class struggle, both under national circumstances and on the international scene has to be fought in a way to avoid, to impede thermonuclear world disaster. This also necessitates a certain kind of cooperation between the institutions of the opposing social classes. This cooperation, however, can go to an extent that does not impede or make impossible to carry the socialist revolution to victory and to defend the achievements of socialism."

Then the author states that our age is characterised by the simultaneous presence of two in intensifying, interacting and apparently contradictory tendencies: Internationalization and the increasing role of the nationality factor. Later, the author adds: In this context we must be aware that the right interpretation of the criterion of self-reliance and independence is nowadays very important also in the international communist movement. This first of all means that a given party is determining its own goals and decides on the way to realize them, without external interference, while being conscious of its own international political responsibility.

In this context Janos Berecz points out: "The imperialist centers and institutions intend to drive in wedges between the parties of the socialist countries' community as well as between these parties and the communist parties in capitalist countries. The endeavour of the international bourgeoisie is to disrupt the unity of the three main revolutionary forces of our age and to hinder their coordinated action.

"It is a favourable factor for the bourgeoisie in its ideological attack that Chinese leaders' international activity is of the same trend. The most dangerous in this latter fact is that the harmful purpose is clad in a revolutionary phraseology; in the guise of Marxism-Leninism which is apt to misguide the unschooled, the instinctively revolutionary masses, the dissatisfied petty bourgeois strata," adds the writer of the study.

Criticising the socialism-concepts which antagonize with the "existing socialism" the author declares: "It belongs to the particularities of their position that they deny the existing socialism the things they otherwise demand with [words indistinct] right for themselves they refuse the right of others to their own historic road, gauging by today's requirements the past of existing socialism and applying tomorrow's measure to the present."

"...Obvious is the theoreticians' mistake who handle their socialism-conceptions--whose realization could not yet take place--already as an experience. The potential experiences of tomorrow's revolutions deserve the same respect as the earlier ones, but today these are not yet factual, so they are not historic. We honour the programmes worked out by the congresses of the sister parties in the capitalist countries, and acknowledge their theoretic values, but the task of implementation is still ahead of them. Not until substantiated in the practical struggle, can they stand the test of comparison, points out the author.

In the concluding part of the study Janos Berecz touches upon issues of comradely debate. He states: "The current exchanges of views in our movement are fluctuating in their form, are heated and extremely rich in content. The issue of the road towards socialism and the meaning of proletarian internationalism stand out among the subjects under discussion."

It is definitely necessary to differentiate between the ideologic struggle we carry on with our opponents and the ever present debate that keeps going within the communist movement itself. The former is characterized by confrontation, by the struggle between irreconcilable theories. The essence of disputes among the communists is their creative character, the seizing of new ways for solution and the comparison of different experiences. Here progress is the important thing, not victory over the other side!"

"The weaknesses of the debate, if any, are stemming from occasional paucity of analysis and argument, as the discussions are rather marked by qualification and judgement. It may happen that the socialist countries are being condemned by the representatives of a sister party and their reply will at once be considered interference, pressure or the application of power. Such unilateral sensitiveness does not help our common cause."

"Extremely important last but not least is the tone of the debate. Vehemence in our opinion must manifest itself in the content, in the wide range of arguments, not in the picking of adjectives. The tone of the debate must thus reflect the principled and revolutionary character of the participants, concluded the study by Janos Berecz, department head of the HSWP CC.

GIEREK, DELEGATION RETURN FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD011854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Having ended its official visit of friendship to Bulgaria, the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, led by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, returned home today. At Warsaw airport the delegation was welcomed by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council; members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat; the Sejm Presidium, the State Council and the government Presidium. Georgi Georgiev, the Bulgarian charge d'affaires in Poland, was also present.

SEJM TO CONVENE ON 8 FEBRUARY; AGENDA SET

LD020355 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 22d session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 8 February 1979. The session will open at 1200. The session's agenda includes: A report by the mandates and regulations commission on the filling of the deputy's seat in electoral district No 3, Warszawa Wola; government reports on the main directions of work on improving the quality of commodities, services, works and building projects; report by the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance Commission on the government draft bill in this sector; deputies' question time and the draft resolution on the closing of the Sejm session.

PAP COMMENTARY: DENG'S U.S. VISIT BRINGS DISAPPOINTMENTS

LD012012 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb, PAP--PAP foreign affairs specialist Jan Dziedzic wrote in the agency's "Commentary of the Day":

Two days of Chinese vice premier's visit to Washington brought several disappointments. The guest from Beijing [Peking] has several times perplexed his hosts coming out with instructions as to what kind of policy they ought to pursue. Anti-Soviet statements of Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] and his questioning of the Soviet-American SALT talks assumed the form of a challenge to what President Carter declares as a basic assumption of American foreign policy.

There have been several facts showing that the anti-Soviet obsession makes the Chinese leaders unable to realistically assess the situation in the world. The course of the visit proves that the Chinese vice premier, going to the Western hemisphere, thought it was enough to utter an anti-Soviet slogan in the U.S. to make the United States immediately and spectacularly join the anti-Soviet front, which is a dream of the present Chinese leaders.

Nothing indicates that the visit by the Chinese vice premier resulted in any change in the political line of President Carter's administration. In spite of that the visit aroused concern of the forces staking on detente and coexistence, also in the U.S., and activated, both in the United States and outside, cold war and militaristic forces enchanted by Deng's vision of an anti-Soviet front that would affiliate China, Japan, Western Europe and the U.S.

The warm reception of Deng's declarations by the most militaristic and revanchist centres in the FRG, which continue to question the permanent character of borders in our continent, shows how the mad vision of Deng might affect the future of our country.

RAKOWSKI ARTICLE ASSESSES FRG FOREIGN POLICY

LD252324 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan PAP--Assessing the situation in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1979 Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, member of the PUWP CC, editor in chief of the weekly POLITYKA, writes in an article carried by the political and theoretical organ of the PUWP CC, NOWE DROGI, that while focusing West German attention on the issue of consolidating Western alliances, the federal chancellor and his associates attach great importance to the expansion of economic and other relations with the Soviet Union and its European allies.

There is no doubt, Rakowski continues, that the activeness of the West German Government in making public declarations stating that the ostpolitk and the striving towards detente in (?international) relations constitute firm pillars of West German foreign policy was dictated primarily by the fear of a breakdown of the policy of detente as a natural consequence of continuous deterioration in Soviet-American relations.

As for the Bundeswehr, the author states that the European nations, especially those who suffered most from World War Two, feel deep distrust towards it despite constant assurances by the SPD leaders that that army has only a defensive mission as its goal.

"What is the subject of interest in our remarks on the FRG at the beginning of 1979 is first of all the stand the government of that country has adopted towards the control and limitation of armaments. The point is that the statements of Chancellor Schmidt, Minister of Defence Apel and other SPD politicians in favour of armaments control have not been followed so far by any action, e.g. representatives of the FRG generally take the most firm and intransigent stand in the Vienna talks. Also the FRG Government hardly lags behind in approving successive proposals of NATO concerning the consolidation of that alliance and thus raising armaments on to an ever higher level.

Meiczyslaw Rakowski criticizes the course of punishing in the FRG those responsible for the Nazi crimes and voices the opinion that there is little chance of adopting by the Bundestag the principle of non-application of statutory limitations to Nazi crimes.

"The basic national goals of People's Poland, writes Meiczyslaw F. Rakowski in the conclusion, require that we should contantly engage in the process of normalization of relations with the FRG". Poland wants the engines of normalization to work at full steam forward. However, this depends also on the FRG. Yet there is no doubt that the engines will work at low gear if the alignment of political forces in the FRG favours the maintenance of revanchist, chauvinistic and anti-detente trends. Rakowski emphasized that West Germany is a specific country in the continent with a burden of additional obligations to prove to the world and Europe that it consistently overcomes shadows of the gloomy past, in essence, not in form.

BRIEFS

NEW WROCLAW VOIVODE--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Janusz Owczarek, previous voivode at Legnica, the new voivode of Wroclaw in place of Zbigniew Nadratowski, who has been transferred to economic administration. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jan 79 p 4 AU]

SOVIET TRACTORS--This year the Soviet Union will supply Polish agriculture with almost 13,500 wheeled and caterpillar tractors, including 11,000 T-25 light tractors, over 2,000 DT caterpillar tractors, 100 Kirov tractors and 230 tractors with four-wheel drive. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jan 79 p 1 AU]

RCP CC BEGINS PLENUM CHAIRED BY CEAUSESCU 1 FEB

Agenda Adopted

AU011121 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A plenum of the RCP Central Committee began today, chaired by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The following agenda was adopted unanimously:

--Report on the fulfillment of the 1978 plan and draft communique on the plan fulfillment;

--Report on improving the uniform leadership and planning of agriculture;

--Establishment of single agro-industrial state and cooperative councils to increase agricultural production;

--Postponement, reduction and cancellation of credits for certain agricultural production cooperatives;

--Organizational questions.

First secretaries of county party committees, cadres from ministries, central institutions and mass organizations and editors-in-chief of major press organs who are non-members of the Central Committee are attending the proceedings as guests. The proceedings continue.

Bucharest Radio Report

AU011842 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1747 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Report on RCP Central Committee plenum chaired by Nicolae Ceausescu 1 February]

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] At the end of the plenary session, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. The speech will be published.

The plenary session fully endorsed the guidelines and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and highly assessed the essential contribution he makes to formulating and implementing the party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, to the extensive activity of continuously improving the organizational framework of our society's leadership and to implementing the 11th congress decision and those of the party national conference.

The plenum assessed that in 1978 our people under RCP leadership recorded new and remarkable successes in all fields of socialist construction and in implementing the targets set forth by the 11th party congress and the national conference, thus insuring the fatherland's constant progress and Romania's resolute advance on the road of prosperity and socialist civilization.

The fruitful results of 1978 show the correctness of the policy of our party and state, which are creatively applying general laws to the concrete conditions in Romania; they prove the realism of the current 5-year plan provisions and the force, will and capability of our nation to implement the program set forth by the 11th congress.

The party Central Committee addresses warm congratulations to the party bodies and organizations, to the state bodies, to the enterprises' leadership and workers, engineers, technicians, peasantry and to all our people for their heroic activity and for the positive results during 1978 in the fatherland's comprehensive socioeconomic development.

The plenum stressed the tasks that are incumbent upon ministries and the other economic bodies, upon the county party bodies, the people's councils and upon the enterprises' leadership, the party, mass and civic bodies and upon all working people in the struggle for implementing the lofty targets set for this year in order to achieve a higher quality throughout the economic activity.

The plenum assessed that all conditions exist to successfully fulfill the plan for 1979; a decisive year for implementing the 11th congress targets and those of the party national conference and the current 5-year plan provisions.

The plenum discussed and approved the proposals regarding the improvement of the uniform leadership and planning of agriculture and the creation of the uniform state and cooperative industrial-agricultural councils in order to increase agricultural output.

The plenum assessed that the implementation of the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance towards communism, and the achievement of a new quality in the country's socioeconomic development raises new requirements for agriculture which is called upon to achieve better outputs in keeping with the increasingly higher level of the material-technical basis it has at its disposal, and to considerably increase its contribution to improving the national wealth.

In conformity with these requirements, the plenary session of the RCP Central Committee approved the setting up of the uniform state and cooperative industrial-agricultural councils. Thus the necessary organizational framework is insured to concentrate and specialize the agricultural production process and to organize joint actions in order to fully and efficiently make use of lands, material-technical and financial means and the labor force.

The plenum adopted a set of organizational measures which insure the uniform leadership and the increasingly greater integration of the economic and productive activity of the state and cooperative agricultural units, the improvement of the organizational structure from basic units up to ministries, a greater responsibility in carrying out all activity and greater efforts aimed at making better use of lands, technical means and the labor force to constantly increase the vegetable and animal output. The plenum unanimously adopted the decision on improving the uniform leadership and planning of agriculture, on the creation of uniform state and cooperative industrial-agricultural councils and on the increase on agricultural output. This decision will be published.

The plenum approved the reduction by 5 billion lei and the cancellation by almost 8 and 1/2 billion lei, that is, a total of more than 13.65 billion lei, of certain credits which were not paid on time by agricultural cooperative units. The plenum decided that the application of these measures will be made on the basis of a thorough analysis of the situation in each agricultural cooperative and on the basis of taking concrete actions to better use material means and the labor force, so that all units will record better outputs in order to cover expenses from their own incomes.

The Central Committee expresses the conviction that these measures, a telling expression of the party's concern with economically strengthening the agricultural cooperative units and with improving the well-being of the working peasantry, will be a forceful impetus for the agricultural production cooperatives and for the cooperative members in their activity devoted to implementing the plan provisions and to the development and the flourishing of our socialist agriculture.

The plenary session decided to release Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, from the position of RCP Central Committee secretary because of his appointment as a member of the government and his election as chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania.

At the same time, the plenum decided to release Comrade Vasile Musat from his position of RCP Central Committee secretary because of his appointment to other party work.

The plenum also decided to improve the composition of certain commissions of the RCP Central Committee.

COMMUNIQUE ON NATIONAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PUBLISHED

AU012127 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Esteemed listeners, we want to inform you that the communique on the implementation of the uniform national plan of the socio-economic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1978 has been published today.

The document points out that in 1978 the Romanian people, under party leadership, recorded new and important successes in the country's socioeconomic development and in implementing the 11th RCP Congress targets and those of the national conference. As a result of the tireless activity carried out by the workers class, by the peasantry, the intellectuals and all working people, irrespective of nationality, the third year of the 5-year plan insured the further increase in the material output at a high rate, the smooth and balanced development of the entire economy and the deepening of the process of modernizing the industry, agriculture and the other branches of the national economy.

A dynamic factor of the national economy was the implementation of the measures decided upon by the 1976 RCP national conference, of the guidelines provided by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on giving the concept of quantity a new quality; a fact which increased the working people's concern with making better use of economic resources and with increasing productivity and generally increasing economic efficiency.

On the basis of the increase in the national income and in the national wealth, the measures included in the program on additionally improving the living standard in the current 5-year plan were applied and even exceeded in 1978, measures which were initiated by the party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

As a result, the working people's incomes increased more than envisaged by the initial provisions, the work and living conditions improved and the workweek in a number of important sectors of the national economy was reduced.

We will present a few elements that summarily show the achievements recorded last year:

The 1978 net production recorded an increase of 9.3 percent compared with the preceding year, and the gross industrial output is 9 percent higher than in 1977. During the first three years of the current 5-year plan, industrial output increased at an average annual rate of 11 percent.

With the 1978 results, the additional industrial output of the first three years of the current 5-year plan totals 60 billion lei. The 1978 annual plan, which also included the additional program, was fulfilled 99.6 percent, due to the fact that the food and chemical industries did not completely fulfill their plans.

Agricultural output insured that the people's requirements for consumer goods were met, as well as other requirements of the national economy, and exceeded the annual average output of the 1971-75 5-year plan by 24 percent.

The total investments in the economy amounted to 196.6 billion lei, that is 16.2 percent higher than in 1977. This insured the development of the productive potential of the sociocultural activities, and the improvement of the distribution of the labor force for various areas.

The investment plan and the plan on commissioning the new production capacities, however, has not been fulfilled completely; a fact that requires the elimination of lags in 1979. The manysided development of the economy, the achievement of greater varieties of products and increasing the qualitative level of the production process contributed to our country's active participation in the world economic exchange and to expanding trade exchange with other states.

The progress recorded in all branches of material production was reflected in the dynamism of the national income--the major lever for developing the forces of production and continuously increasing the living standard. Wages earned by workers were 14.6 percent higher than in 1977, mainly as a result of the increase in remuneration. The first stage of wage increase ended ahead of schedule and the absolute increase in incomes totaled 22.6 billion lei compared with 1977.

The final part of the document stresses that the achievements recorded in 1978 in the country's socioeconomic development are the result of the sustained efforts and activity by our workers class, the peasantry and intellectuals and by all working people, irrespective of nationality, and by all people who, closely united with the party, are resolutely implementing its domestic and foreign policy. The fruitful inventory of 1978 is a forceful impetus for the working people to act with greater energy to fulfill the 1979 plan, the year of the 12th party congress and the year of the 35th anniversary of the anti-imperialist, antifascist armed national insurrection.

In the 1979 productive effort--a decisive year for the current 5-year plan--the basic task is to fulfill and overfulfill the plan provisions as concerns the item specified production, product variety and net production; to strictly observe the contract terms for export goods delivery, investments and stocks, and to increase labor productivity and reduce material expenditures--the major source of increasing the national income and improving, on this basis, the masses' living standard.

In the spirit of the great exactingness of the party leadership and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, all working people will take determined action to fulfill the targets set forth by the 11th congress and the party national conference and to proceed along a new and important stage on the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

We have presented the communique of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development, of the State Planning Committee and of the Central Statistics Directorate on the fulfillment of the uniform national plan of the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1978.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES NEW ALGERIAN PARTY LEADER CHADLY

AU011758 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, sent a cable to the secretary general of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FNL], Bendjedid Chadly, in which he extends most cordial congratulations, friendly greetings and best wishes for success on his election to this highly responsible post. In his cable, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expresses satisfaction with the good ties of friendship, solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and the FNL and between the two countries and peoples.

I am convinced, the cable concludes, that the Romanian-Algerian relations in the political, economic, technological, cultural and international fields will continue to record an upward course, to the benefit of the two peoples and of the cause of freedom, national independence and sovereignty and in the interest of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for a new world economic order and for progress, peace and understanding among nations.

MORE ON FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI'S USSR VISIT

Gromyko Hosts Luncheon

AU011020 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Jan 79 p 6 AU

[Text] USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei on 30 January.

The luncheon was attended by: for the USSR--K.V. Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; K.F. Katushev, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; G.A. Kiselev, deputy department chief at the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Oblast; Party Committee Bureau; I.G. Pavlovskiy, minister of railways; K.I. Galanshin, minister of the pulp and paper industry; V.G. Kulikov, USSR marshal, first deputy USSR minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; other leaders of ministries, central institutions and state and public organizations.

For Romania: Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Sandru, ambassador and director at the Ministry of Foreign affairs; Dumitru Aninoiu, ambassador; advisers and experts, members of the Romanian Embassy in Moscow.

Gheorghe Badrus, our country's ambassador to the USSR, and V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, also attended the luncheon.

In the toasts raised during the luncheon, A.A. Gromyko and Stefan Andrei stressed the ever greater development of Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation, the decisive role in this respect devolving on meeting and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the joint desire to continue to act to deepen and develop comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

The two foreign ministers toasted the health of Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the lasting friendship and ever broader and more fruitful cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Andrei's Activities Reported

LD012150 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/2 1979--On January 31 and February 1, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, visited in Leningrad the "Elektrosila" machine-building [word indistinct], the "V.I. Lenin" commemorative museum at Smolnyy, the "Aurora" cruiser. He laid a wreath at "Piskarevskoe" memorial cemetery and at the "Monument of the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad".

L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet, gave a lunch in honour of the Romanian foreign minister, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BUCHAREST REPORTS U.S.-PRC AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN WASHINGTON

AU011014 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter and PRC State Council Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] signed in Washington three agreements on bilateral cooperation in the scientific, technological, cultural and consular fields.

LUMEA COMMENTS ON LATEST DPRK REUNIFICATION PROPOSALS

AU011853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1153 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/2/1979--Public opinion in Romania, just as public opinion everywhere broadly appreciate the proposals and initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of President Kim Il-song, writes on February 1 the Romanian foreign affairs weekly in an extensive commentary on this subject-matter. Fitting on the line of such efforts, the author of the commentary mentions, the recent proposals account for a fresh expression of the policy promoted by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the liquidation of the artificial splitting of the country, for the attainment of the Korean people's aspirations after national unity and independence, after peace and progress.

Highlighting the firm wish of the North Korean side to approach the problems of the homeland's reunification by negotiations between Koreans themselves, the review writes, the fresh proposals also disclose a truth which is unfortunately encountering difficulties in asserting itself in international life--the necessity and possibility of negotiated settlement of the disputed issues, no matter how complicated they may be. The negation of this truth, the author shows, has led to suspicion, tension, to the transformation of latent conflicts into open confrontations with most unfavourable effects on the peoples involved, on world peace in general.

The negotiations necessarily demand the participation in the negotiations of the sides directly concerned, the review specifies, and this is another matter of importance of the fresh proposals of the North-Korean side which insists on the strict application, as part of the reunification, of the principled frame agreed upon in the July 4, 1972 joint declaration.

Originating in the lofty responsibility for the destinies of the artificially divided homeland, the Bucharest analyst writes, these proposals which come from a socialist country illustrate at the same time the concordance between the ideals of peace, freedom and progress characteristic of socialism, and the concrete policy promoted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The fresh proposals also emphasize the strong appeal the idea of national unity as a primary factor of the progress of all the peoples exerts all over the world at present. This lofty idea--always imprinted on the banner of communists, the review further states, has a stringent validity as regards both the marked development of all peoples and the further historical evolution--covering a longer period--of mankind.

Romania is consistently for the observance of each people's right to decide upon its own destiny, as a major command of our epoch, fundamental to the establishment of a better and juster world. The Korean nation, the mentioned review underlines, was and is a single nation, and the aspiration of the Korean people after national unity is perfectly legitimate.

That is why the proposals made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are greeted with satisfaction and completely supported by the Romanian people, which consider them an altogether rational programme, fully corresponding to the aspiration of the Korean people after ending the division of the country, to develop self-dependently as a unitary national state, free and independent.

In a message addressed to President Kim Il-song, the review points out, the Romanian head of state, President Nicolae Ceausescu highly praised this remarkable political action of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Romanian people, nourishing the warmest feelings towards the Korean people, expressed once again its solidarity with the aspirations of this people to live in a reunified, free and prosperous country. The Romanian people believes, the review LUMEA concludes, that the translation into life of the recent proposals will open the road to the reunification of the country, according to the vital interests of the Korean people, of the general cause of international peace and understanding.

FAZEKAS MEETS BULGARIAN COUNTERPART, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU011759 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of domestic trade, today received Comrade Georgi Karamanev, minister of interior trade and public services of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the meeting, the sides discussed matters on developing cooperation and expanding goods exchanges in the field of domestic trade between the two countries.

A convention between the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on exchange of goods in the border areas was signed today in Bucharest. The document was signed for the Romanian Government by Comrade Janos Fazekas and for the Bulgarian Government by Comrade Georgi Karamanev.

A protocol on exchanges of consumer goods and on exchanges or experience between the two ministries for 1979 was also signed. The protocol provides for substantially increasing and diversifying the variety of the exchanges of goods between department stores in various towns and workers centers, including between localities in neighboring countries.

EQUITORIAL GUINEAN BANK OFFICIAL VISITS

Received by Burtica

AU311533 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 31 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, this morning received Ondo Mano Ondo, governor of the Popular Bank of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, who is visiting our country. On this occasion the two sides discussed aspects of developing economic cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Equatorial Guinea.

Received by Niculescu

LD312112 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/1/1979--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, received on January 31 Ondo Mano Ondo, governor of the Popular Bank of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, now visiting Romania. Aspects of the development of the relations between financial-banking institutions of Romania and of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea were discussed during the interview.

TITO BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO KUWAIT

Departs 1 Feb

LD011038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0945 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 1 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito this morning left for an official friendly visit to Kuwait at the invitation of Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. At Batajnica Airport, President Tito was formally seen off by top Yugoslav leaders.

It is expected that the president of Yugoslavia and the amir of Kuwait will discuss current international problems and Yugoslav-Kuwaiti bilateral cooperation.

After Kuwait, President Tito will visit Iraq, Syria and Jordan at the invitation of the leaders of these countries. On these visits President Tito is accompanied by President Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Federal Council for International Relations Branko Mikulic and other Yugoslav officials.

Officials at Farewell Ceremony

LD011338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, left this morning for an official friendly visit to Kuwait at the invitation of Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia; Branko Mikulic, member of the Federal Council for International Relations, Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance; and others left with President Tito.

A farewell ceremony was organized for Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, at Batajnica Airport. After the national anthem was played, President Tito inspected a guard of honor and then greeted the Yugoslav leaders attending the farewell ceremony. President Tito and his colleagues were seen off by Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Dusan Chrebic, president of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia; Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defence; Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for international affairs; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vladimir Babsek, president of Belgrade SAWP City Conference; Col Gen Dzemil Sarac; Col Gen Enver Cemalovic; Lt Col Gen Zika Stojsic; and others. Also at the farewell ceremony were the heads of the diplomatic missions of the countries which President Tito is to visit. Before he boarded the aircraft, President Tito was presented with bouquets of fresh flowers by Pioneers. The Boeing 727 aircraft took off from Batajnica Airport at 0930.

Tito Greets Foreign Leaders

LD011613 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On the occasion of his flight over the territories of Bulgaria, Turkey and Iraq en route to Kuwait, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, has sent telegrams expressing sincere greetings and good wishes to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; to Fahri Koruturk, president of the Turkish Republic; and to Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of the Iraqi Republic.

Arrives in Kuwait

LD011623 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president, arrived in Kuwait this afternoon for a 4-day official friendly visit at the invitation of the Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. A welcoming ceremony with highest state honors was held for President Tito at Kuwait airport in very pleasant, sunny weather. The Yugoslav head of state was greeted and warmly welcomed by Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. The two statesmen greeted each other cordially and shook hands.

President Tito presented to the amir of Kuwait Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Branko Mikulic, member of the Federal Council for International Relations; Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic; and Budimir Loncar, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The amir of Kuwait then presented to the eminent Yugoslav guest Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister; Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and other close associates.

Kuwaiti Reportage

For Kuwaiti reportage on President Tito's official visit see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 2 February Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TITO TO VISIT REPUBLIC OF IRAQ 4-8 FEB

LD011812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, will pay an official friendly visit to the Republic of Iraq from 4 to 8 February at the invitation of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. The president of the republic will be accompanied on this visit by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Serbian Socialist Republic; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and other personalities.

BELGRADE RADIO IN RUSSIAN REPORTS CARTER'S MESSAGE TO TITO

AU012005 Belgrade International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has sent a message to President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito. U.S. Ambassador in Belgrade Eagleburger delivered the message to Budimir Loncar, deputy secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. This message has been sent within the framework of the regular practice of exchange of views on certain currently important questions concerning the world situation.

BEIJING WALLPOSTER CALLS FOR LIU SHAOQI'S REHABILITATION

LD011310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1125 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (TANJUG)--A wall poster calling for the rehabilitation of China's former president, Liu Shaoqi [Liu Shao-ch'i] appeared in the Chinese capital's main downtown street today.

On a wall near the party daily RENMIN RIBAO, the poster has attracted considerable attention from passers-by.

The wall poster calls Liu Shaoqi a "comrade", stating that socialist experience has shown that he was never a revisionist. Accused of revisinism and other crimes, Liu Shaoqi was removed from his post during the Cultural Revolution.

"When will this great figure be rehabilitated", the author of the text asks, scoring the decision to oust Liu Shaoqi as unjustified.

Liu Shaoqi's widow made her first public appearance recently, at a central celebration of the Chinese new year. Also present on this occasion were her children, considered as a sign of the possible rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi, Chairman Mao's main opponent whose concepts of China's economic and political development were widely at odds with those of Mao.

TANJUG REPORTS U.S.-PRC AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN WASHINGTON

LD011214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0933 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, January 31 (TANJUG)--U.S. President Carter and Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] today signed agreements on scientific, technical and cultural cooperation, and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Chinese Vice President Yi signed an agreement on consular relations between the two countries. A number of additional protocols and statements of "understanding" were signed by other U.S. and Chinese officials.

These are the first fruits of the U.S.-Chinese normalization which will later lead to even broader cooperation between the two countries. On signing these agreements at the White House, Vice Premier Deng stated that the agreements were a very significant accomplishment and marked a beginning and not an end. President Carter termed them exceptional.

After the signing of the agreements, President Carter assessed as positive Deng's visit and the talks he had had with Deng. Carter stated that on discussing world affairs he and Deng found they share many outlooks. While insisting on their distinct foreign policies, he stated that the two countries' separate activities in many fields can contribute to similar goals. These goals are a world of security and peace, a world of diversity and stability, a world of independent nations free of foreign demination.

Carter deemed it necessary also to mention indirectly those issues on which he does not agree with Deng and those which may provoke a sharper reaction from the Soviet Union regarding Deng's political and strategic assessments of the international situation and Soviet conduct.

Carter stated that the United States' concern for security obviously is not the same as China's and noted that China does not share U.S. responsibilities. He added, however, that a strong and secure China contributing constructively to world affairs is in the U.S. interest and a globally-engaged United States is in Chinese interest.

Carter made this statement half an hour after Vice Premier Deng had again criticized the Soviet Union at a T.V. interview and had reiterated his thesis on so-called joint activities by the U.S., China, Japan, Western Europe, and the Third World countries in opposing those who create dangers of war.

VJESNIK DISCUSSES AGGRESSION AGAINST CAMBODIA

AU311740 [Editorial Report AU] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 27 January on pages 28-29 carries the second part of Nikola Kozul's article entitled "Kampuchea: Independence Does Not Come on the Bayonets of Intervention" running to about 5,000 words.

In order that the propaganda claim that Pol Pot's government was overthrown by a Kampuchean opposition group may gain credibility, Kozul says that a "political miracle" should be explained: "Has it ever been possible in the modern world or in the past that the opposition in a country, at the moment when it appears on the political scene, could possess a strong and modern, well-equipped regular army capable of carrying out a 'blitzkreig' against the government or the regular army in that country?" The Kampuchean "United Front" seems to have had regular army divisions before it was able to set up a political organization and this is a "political miracle" that should be explained.

Another question puzzling Kozul is that the "new" Kampuchean Army was able to concentrate on the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border without the regular Kampuchean Army being able to prevent it. Kozul finds no precedents for the said "political miracle" in the struggle of the Khmer Rouge, in the Vietnamese struggle for liberation and unification, in the Yugoslav national liberation struggle, the Chinese revolutionary struggle, or the Soviet revolution, which were all long and hard. Only the Kampuchean opposition front is supposed to have resolved the struggle in its favor in a few weeks, "and Vietnam and some other countries are trying with all their might to convince the world that it was possible that this really happened in Kampuchea; or in other words, that something happened in Kampuchea that had never happened before anywhere else--in Vietnam, China, Algeria, our country, or the Soviet Union during the liberation struggle and revolution, or during the revolution and civil war in the case of the Soviet Union."

Kozul then discusses the lack of a political past for the "United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea," and the cadre problems of the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh. The new ruling team in Phnom Penh has not declared its aims and even a patriot like Sihanouk has refused to join it. Vietnam, the Soviet Union "and some other states" have been in a hurry to recognize the new regime, but the very fact that they paid no attention to the Pol Pot's government's arguments "has spoken clearly for itself."

Kozul examines the recent history of Cambodia, noting that "the Soviet Union and some East European countries" extended their recognition to Lon Nol's regime, in contrast to Yugoslavia and other nonalined countries. The United States and the Soviet Union withdrew their diplomatic missions from Phnom Penh with the arrival of the Khmer Rouge, while "Yugoslavia and other nonalined countries, as well as China" recognized the revolutionary government.

Kozul quotes the New York TIMES and NEWSWEEK to show that the United States is chiefly interested in Thailand and Iran, and has abandoned Indochina to Soviet influence. Kozul sees Kampuchea as a victim of "a policy which usually tries to be justified by detente, which is to say detente between the big powers."

The nonalined movement has faced, in Kozul's opinion, a difficult political task because of the Kampuchean-Vietnamese conflict. The Western countries opposed the Vietnamese armed intervention for "political-propaganda reasons" and their motives were not pure. But the majority of the UN member-countries "from the very beginning reacted in a politically clear-cut way." The Security Council "showed the anachronism" of its rules when the Soviet Union used its veto against the nonalined countries' resolution. Yugoslavia worked for the victim of aggression and earned a reproach from the Soviet Union, although "there was no 'lobbying' or anything secret in the activities of the Yugoslav delegation. If anybody needs to cover up its aims with slogans, it certainly is not Yugoslavia."

Kozul repeats that aggression is always undertaken for the interests of the aggressor. "One should struggle against aggression everywhere that it appears, regardless of who carries it out and what slogans he uses and whether he invokes 'revolution' and 'socialism' or 'democracy;' for there is no 'revolutionary,' 'socialist' or 'democratic' aggression. Aggression is undertaken for the interests and aims of the aggressor and never for the 'interests' of the victim of aggression. The question of a country's internal social and political system is a matter for its people and not for foreign powers."

Kozul draws attention to the fact that not only the two blocs, but also the PRC, have interests in Indochina, and concludes: "The relationship of forces in Indochina is such that the consequences of an unfavorable development, the consequences of a nonpolitical solving of disputes in Kampuchea and in the wider region of Indochina could cause a chain reaction that would be difficult to control."

TANJUG CITES HUNGARY'S ACZEL L'HUMANITE INTERVIEW

LD011044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0935 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 1, TANJUG--Politbureau member of the Hungarian party Gyorgy Aczel has stated that his party does not consider the one-party system the only possible socialist alternative. It does not share the opinion either of the one-party system as precluding true democracy. The one-party system does not block the expression of opposing views and exercises of free speech. Democracy, Aczel said, does not depend on the number of parties but on the functioning of a system as a whole and the nature of its government. Aczel said this in an interview to the French Communist Party organ "L'HUMANITE".

Aczel further stressed that for his party socialist democracy is "an obligatory factor" in political, social and economic life. It is a process, Aczel added, which can never be considered complete. Aczel said that socialism in a society of "healthy dissatisfaction". [sentence as received]

Aczel spoke at length on the Hungarian stand on the diversity of interests, set out, he noted, already on a number of occasions. These interests, although not necessarily antagonistic, emerge in a socialist society either as the legacy of the past or as the product of current processes. The Hungarian party official said that theory and practice must constantly study, adjust and surmount contradictions. Constant communication between the party and the base is imperative for such a course and, in this respect, the party must assume the role of its own opposition, he said.

Aczel views discussion, a basic component of democracy, as an exchange of not always identical views, but views proceeding from the same ideological positions. We would be at fault with our own people if we did not heed those views revealing actual social problems, even when they are views based on half-truths, said Aczel. The Hungarian party, he emphasized, is far from satisfied with the results achieved in this field. The experience of history shows us that there can be no science, theory, politics or culture without confrontations of views, he said, adding that progressive views cannot be countered by force in present-day society.

SAWPY PREPARES FOR PRESIDENCY ELECTIONS

AU011932 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A meeting with presidents of the republican and provincial SAWP conferences has been held at the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance.

Todo Kurtovic presided over the meeting which discussed political activities in connection with the forthcoming elections for Yugoslavia's Presidency. Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, attended the meeting which called attention to the great significance of these elections. It was agreed that, in all republics, provinces and communes and jointly with all organs and organizations, this activity will be conducted on the widest basis, proceeding from the basic achievements in our internal development and international policy as well as the main problems that we face today.

UBIPARIP CHAIRS FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

LD020340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--According to an announcement from the Federal Secretariat for Information, a session of the Federal Executive Council, chaired by Gojko Ubiparip, was held today. Several questions relating to economic policy, relations between Yugoslavia and other countries, sociopolitical and organizational questions, and the federal budget were discussed.

The council discussed and accepted the analysis and assessment of the realization of the Federal Executive Council's program of measures for the promotion of economic cooperation with developing countries since 1973. It was noted that, despite considerable successes, the policy adopted of promoting economic cooperation with developing countries had still not reached the level possible for its realization, which is in the joint interest of both the united Yugoslav economy and its partners in the developing countries. The council concluded that it is necessary to follow the state of economic relations with developing countries constantly and in detail and to constantly promote the preferential treatment of these countries in Yugoslav foreign trade and the currency system. With reference to this, the development of economic relations with developing countries and the realization of the Federal Executive Council's measures since 1973 represent an essential component of Yugoslavia's total policy of economic development.

It was also concluded that it is necessary, bearing in mind the long-term interest of the Yugoslav economy, to develop economic relations with developing countries and to place particular emphasis on working out measures to contribute to Yugoslavia's fulfillment of its international obligations which arise from documents accepted at meetings between leaders or governments of nonalined countries, and also to stress the measures which must be initiated in order to more closely link the Yugoslav economy with those of other developing countries.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON FRG ACQUITTING 'ANTI-YUGOSLAV TERRORISTS'

LD012212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Cologne, February 1 (TANJUG)--The land court in Cologne today pronounced acquitting sentences on two notorious anti-Yugoslav fascist terrorists, Stjepan and Ivan Bilandzic, accused of having organised the illegal procurement of weapons and explosives with the intent to carry out terrorist acts in Yugoslavia.

The court, presided by Dr Karl Kierdorf, fully acquitted Ivan Bilandzic, for whom the state prosecutor had demanded a prison sentence of 3 years and 3 months. Stjepan Bilandzic, the ringleader of the criminal anti-Yugoslav underground in the Federal Republic of Germany for whom the prosecution had demanded a four-year prison sentence, was given a suspended "sentence" of six months and fined with 2,400 marks for having an unregistered arsenal of weapons in his apartment.

The course of the trial, the manner in which the court invalidated firm evidence and the statements of witnesses, and today's verdict doubtless constitute a heavy blow to the struggle against international terrorism. This trial is another proof of how heavily burdened with double standards the West German judiciary is in its approach to terrorism. In his statement of the reasons for these sentences, Dr Kierdorf tried to justify this judicial farce by claiming that, allegedly it had not been the court's task to enter into the "political background" of terrorist activities of Bilandzic brothers and their accomplices.

Instead, and due to their ostensible unconcern with politics, the judges reduced their role to examining formal violations of the law on the possession and resale of weapons.

One question outstanding in this respect naturally is why the court permitted persons known as actors in or direct collaborators of the terrorist underground, to appear at the trial as witnesses or even "experts".

The permission granted to a proven enemy of a country against which terrorist acts have been carried out, to appear before the court as an "expert witness" and state his alleged "expert opinion" on the legal system of a country exposed to terrorism directed and organized from another country's territory--is without precedent in relations between states and in international legal practice.

Obviously, the Cologne court was aware of how widely its decision differs from the principles of the struggle against terrorism which so much preoccupy the Bonn government and also the public here. That was probably why the presiding judge thought it necessary to expressly dissociate himself from the "political activity and aims" of the two anti-Yugoslav fascist terrorists he acquitted, and to state that he did so because of the "reaction which this trial will cause in the broadest sections of the public."

ZAGREB COURT FINDS THREE CROATIAN TERRORISTS GUILTY

LD011912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1734 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The Zagreb District Court, presided over by Judge Vladimir Sucevic, today passed sentences on the retrial of five defendants accused of setting off an explosive timing device in Zagreb in September 1975. Tvrtko Milos, Antun Cink and Josip Pemic were found guilty of a criminal act, as specified by Article 125 of the SFRY criminal code, and were sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, while Djuro Perica and Branko Vidacek were acquitted.

In June 1976, the Zagreb District Court found all five guilty of being in contact with the leaders of the Ustashi terrorist organization "Hrvatska Narodna Obrana" (HNO) [Croatian National Defense], of trying to set up illegal terrorist organizations in our country and of placing an explosive timing device in front of the Credit Bank in Paromlinska Ulica, Zagreb, during the night of 16-17 September, 1975.

The Croatian Supreme Court partially accepted the defendants' appeal. The court confirmed the judgment concerning the creation of a terrorist organization, but it annulled the judgment concerning the placing of the explosive device and returned the matter for retrial.

At the retrial, which ended yesterday, it was established that Tvrtko Milos, Antun Cink and Josip Pemic, as members of the Ustashi terrorist organization Hrvatska Tajna Revolucionarna Armija (HTRA) [Secret Croatian Revolutionary Army], and according to directives received from the leaders of this organization abroad, placed the explosive subversive device.

Their aim was to cause an explosion which would create a feeling of uneasiness among the citizens. At the same time, Djuro Perica and Branko Vidacek were acquitted of this act for lack of evidence.

ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS REPORT ON ECONOMIC OFFENSES

AU312047 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jan 79 p 8 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 January--The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office has recently submitted to the Assembly of Yugoslavia a report on the problem of economic offenses, pointing to the tendency toward an increase in these offenses. A debate on this problem will be held soon in the pertinent bodies of the SFRY Assembly. The report of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office points out that the number of economic offenses, viewed statistically, is increasing. In the period from 1974 to the end of the first half of 1978, nearly 47,000 juristic persons and over 83,000 responsible individuals were accused of economic offenses.

The report of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office stresses that the increase in the number of economic offenses occurred after certain laws pertaining to the system were adopted in 1976 and 1977. These laws have intensified the discipline of the operations of the economic organizations of associated labor. In addition, since the law on associated labor was adopted the number of organizations of associated labor has also increased, and with this also the possibility for committing offenses.

The exceptionally high number of regulations concerning economic offenses (some 200 of them) and an even greater number of penal regulations which stipulate certain kinds of behavior as being economic offenses (about 3,000 of them) demonstrate that society has expected much from the application of repressive measures. Nonetheless, it appears that greater importance is attached to these measures than they objectively have. In all this, it is characteristic that about 90 percent of the economic offenses refer to the violation of federal regulations and that about 80 percent of all economic offenses deal with the violation of only ten federal laws.

The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office believes that it is necessary to reexamine the entire system of economic offenses and that, independently of this, it is necessary as soon as possible to change a number of regulations which classify the disregard for a certain financial or bookkeeping rule as being an economic offense.

The constant tendency toward an increase in the number of economic offenses, it is stressed, leads to the conclusion that the state of legality in this field is not being improved but, rather, is deteriorating. However, in the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office they believe that this is only illusory: From the fact that in the period from 1974 to the middle of last year the number of juristic and responsible persons accused of economic offenses increased by more than 100 percent one cannot draw the conclusion that the state of legality in the economy has deteriorated in the same proportion. Since the operations of economic and noneconomic activities are now more strictly controlled by legal regulations, primarily by federal regulations, there has been an "inflation" of regulations that treat various violations as being economic offenses.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO USSR--Belgrade, Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received the newly-appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, Marko Orlandic, who until now has been executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium prior to his departure to take up his new duties [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD]